BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7..... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1851.....NO. 50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion.....$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions.....75
Do. do. 3 do.....1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....8 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 10 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel. Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.
July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES,

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Potter & Kidder, John Dawson,
G. W. Davis, O. G. Parsley,
Barry, Bryant & Adams, E. P. Hall,
George Harriss, Edward Cantwell.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

CYPRESS LOGS WANTED.

I Would contract for 250 or 300 thousand feet Cypress Timber in Logs, to be delivered as early as the water in the rivers will allow. Persons who can furnish such timber, will please correspond with the subscriber, and learn particulars as early as practicable during the present month.
R. W. GIBBS.
TOR, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-3t

August 12,

Business Cards.

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

HOWARD YARNALL, WILLIAM CORFIELD.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

YARNALL & CORFIELD, Manufacturers of Absolute Fluid, Druggists' and Perfumers' Alcohol; Also, Burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil; Phosgene Gas and Camphine, or Pine Oil. The above articles always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail or otherwise will be strictly and promptly attended to at the Manufactory, 274 and 280 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
August 15, 1851 49-3m

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
April 4, 1851
☞ Commercial 3t. 30-tf

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

LOST,

ON Monday last, (11th inst.,) between Mr Nixon's stables, in Wilmington, and the four mile post on the Fayetteville Road, a brown leather pocket-book, of a large size, containing between seventy and eighty dollars in money, and two land warrants, one in favor of W. Robinson, and the other in favor of Wm. C. Henry, as well as some other papers of no value to any other person. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who may restore the above property to the subscriber, or leave it at the Journal office.
WM. ROBINSON.
Black River Chapel, N. Hanover Co., Aug. 15, '51. 49tf

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

A Dividend of six and three quarters per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared by the President and Directors, payable to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on and after the 18th, instant.
By Order of the Board.
Aug. 13th, 1851 T. SAVAGE, Cash'r. 49-3t

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Jones County, N. C., on the 20th of July, 1851, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who says his name is Sam French, or Sam Chavers, and says he has been runaway 24 or 25 years, and that he belonged then to a Mr. John French, of Wilmington, N. C., who purchased him in the State of Maryland, of a Mr. Roberson, and brought him to Wilmington by sea; that he absconded soon after he came to that place, & has been running at large ever since, some times passing as a free person. Said negro is about 45 or 50 years old, dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square built, has a downcast look, and would weigh about 150 or 160 lbs.; is slightly lame, caused, he says, by a fall from the roof of a house. He had on when taken up, a common homespun shirt and blue mixed cotton pantaloons; he has a scar on the left side of his face, and a piece bit out or torn off his right ear, done, he says, in a fight with another negro. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
BENJ. ASKEW, Jailor.
Trenton, Jones Co., July 30th, 1851.—48-6t—pr adv. $3 85

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.
Fayetteville Observer tf, and send bill to this office.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, about the 1st of April last, his negro girl, named MARIA. She is about 22 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large full eyes. She is well known in Wilmington, where she is supposed to be lurking. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the undersigned, at Castle Haynes, on the North East River, or for her confinement in New Hanover Jail, or any other Jail in the State, so that she can be got.
July 11, 1851.—[44-tf] J. C. MCFARLANE.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.
O. & G. HOLMES.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

PAY Up! Pay Up!!—All persons indebted to us, either by Note or Account, will please come forward and pay up, or we will be compelled to put them in a train for collection, as money we must have!
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eug. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

BREAD without Yeast. Just received from N. York: 5 boxes Babbitt's Effervescing Compound for making Bread, Buckwheat, and Tea Cakes; a very fine article. Try it. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

WASHING without Labor. A few boxes of Babbitt's Soft Soap. Soap Powder, a cheap and good article for making Soft Soap. Those that have used it pronounce it excellent. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—Sulph. Quinine, Calomel, Castor Oil, Seidlitz and Soda Powder, Rheubarb, Jalap, Ipecac, Adhesive Plaster, Fancy Soaps, Cologne, Lubin's Extract, Yeast Powders, &c. &c. Just received, for sale by W. H LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

BURNING FLUID.—Always on hand, *warranted.* For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

CIGARS, Cigars.—Just received, a fine lot of extra Cigars, old enough to walk. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.—A fine lot of *pure* Linseed Oil, just received. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply direct from the Factory, recently ground. For sale cheap, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.

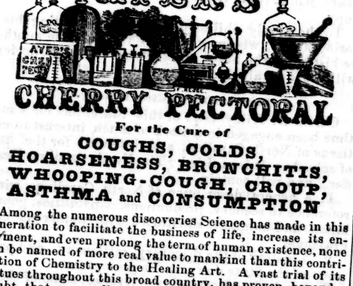
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Ancontine, &c.

For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex't's Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, Rousel's, and Hanel's Shaving Cream; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fun; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Cold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hanel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Bear and Macassar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder, &c.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
October 11th, 1850 5



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below name I will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

"EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.L. D"

From the widely celebrated

Professor Silliman, M. D., L.L. D.,

Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, member of the Lit Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure *every low*, at the "Old Stand." Remember 5 per ct. off for *Cash* on all sums of $5 and upwards.
Saco, Me., April 26, 1849. CHAS. BARR,
Wilmington N. C, May 23, 1851] *Merchant Tailor.*

THOSE TRUNKS HAVE COME!

PER Schr. "Harrison Price," just landed, 20 superior Travelling Trunks, and a handsome assortment of Carpet and Gutta Percha Bags. All selling at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. Call at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market St.

LADIES Baskets.—Handsome assortment of Work, Travelling and Fancy Baskets, opened this day. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

WINDOW Glass.—Another supply of Cape May Window Glass, just received direct from the Factory. For sale at New York prices, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

SOAP, Starch, &c. 20 boxes W. Colgate's Pale Soap;
20 " " " Toilet do.
10 " " " Pearl Starch;
Alum, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Copperas, Pepper, Pimento, &c. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

TOBACCO.—10 Boxes Telegraph; 8 boxes Hagard's; 5 boxes Lambert & Shipton's; 5 do. Express; 5 do. Cullough's; 5 do. Rucker's; 5 cases Caddris'. For sale low, by O. & G. HOLMES.

SOAP and Candles.—50 boxes Soap; 75 do. Candles. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax.
	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	$ cts
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	14 20
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	3 04
1	do.	John Blaney,	5 15
1	do.	Simon Burgwin,	7 31
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	4 82
4	do.	Samuel H. Firth,	1 44
2	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	26 24
2	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19 30
2	do.	William Gilln,	19 71
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	7 42
1	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22 32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5 70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17 20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19 91
1	do.	Francis James,	6 80
1	do.	Soi Jones,	2 66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	11 11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11 11
1	do.	Eliza King,	8 88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14 09
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6 38
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24 13
1	do.	C. Lutterloh,	11 01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19 91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2 30
72	acres land joining do.	James McGary,	8 83
2	Wilmington.	Robert S. McComber,	11 93
1	do.	Charles R. Malett,	1 56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6 75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4 88
2	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7 22
1	do.	John C. Millis,	2 34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7 48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31 12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7 46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4 82
1	do	John Stewart,	2 33
1	do	Joseph Springs,	4 35
1	do	Thomas Southmayd,	12 80
1	do	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24 12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27 71
1	do.	Peter G. Tilly,	16 87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J. M. Baber	86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4 49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13 31
1	do	John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2 88
3	do.	William A. Williams,	96 74
2	do.	John Williams,	38 19
	do.	William Wilson,	28 99
No. of Acres.			
70	On N. E. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1 38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	3 28
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	1 19
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	3 78
162	Sandy Run do.	Batt Batson,	1 40
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	3 61
360	do. do.	Wm H. Batson,	1 27
330	do. do.	William Justice,	2 11
114	do. do.	Benj'n Watkins,	2 05
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	1 62
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1 30
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	2 09
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	7 24
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	2 16
303	do. do.	John Smith,	5 36
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	45
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,	4 39
500	do. do.	E. A. Filyaw,	80
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,	1 01
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	7 61
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	10 21
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	4 51
89	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	46
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,	13 81
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	19 52
1,783	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	3 75
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist.	George Henry,	3 68
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	1 46
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Averett,	58
200	do. do.	William Brown,	1 15
287	do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1 80
207	do. do.	Alexander Herring,	2 18
174	do. do.	Lydia Orr,	1 03
73	do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1 34
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	2 30
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	7 08
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	1 49
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	5 87
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	4 26
400	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	98
54	do. do.	Joseph H. Walker,	60
678	Cane Tuck do.	John W. B. White,	1 03
165	do. do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1 95
30	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2 88
436	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1 87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2 46
237	Long Creek do.	Hazell Potter,	2 46
790	do. do.	Silas Bryant,	1 58
95	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	14 28
414	do. do.	Henry Eiler,	1 18
50	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1 19
470	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1 46
92	do. do.	William George,	1 36
67	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1 19
55	do. do.	Elias George,	1 05
500	do. do.	Edward W. George,	2 11
164	do. do.	George Moore,	86
100	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2 19
150	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1 19
84	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2 38
150	do. do.	Drewry Orrell,	2 43
94	do. do.	Joshua Penny,	44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,	43
91	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1 33
	do. do.	George White,	1 19
	do. do.	Silas Watkins,	

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee, $56 87] 41-3m

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire. My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,
may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Lama, Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmerett, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpaca, Sack and Frock Coats; Puritan Coating, Linen, Lustre, and Brown Linen Sack Coats, Pants, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Silk, Marseilles Vests, &c. &c., just to suit the season; prices *very low*, at the "Old Stand."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1851.

☞The Editor left his sanctum on the 14th. and we suppose he is "winding his way" through the West, enjoying himself the best he can on "empty pockets." We hope his trip will be a pleasant one, and that he may return to his editorial duties at an earlier day than he contemplated when he left, for his "worthy associate" is entirely out of his elements when the "venerable" is absent. The "worthy" not being in the traces, begs the patrons of the *Journal* for a little forbearance during the "venerable's" absence.

FIRE.—The roof of a two story dwelling, in the Southern part of the town, took fire on Wednesday last, and was considerably damaged before the fire could be extinguished. Qr.—Would it not be a good idea for the Commissioners to adopt some plan, by which the citizens may know, in a moment, in what direction a fire is when the alarm is given?

The Thirty-Second Congress.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a list of the Senators and Representatives composing the thirty-second Congress, already elected. The Senate is composed of 62 members, when full. Of the 59 Senators already elected, 35 are Democrats, and 24 Whigs; two of the Democrats and three of the Whigs are Free-soilers, or, which is the same thing, Abolitionists. There are three vacancies, viz: one in Connecticut, one in Tennessee, and one in California. The Legislature of Tennessee, just elected, is believed to be Whig, which, of course, secures the election of a Whig in place of Mr. TURNEY, the Democratic Senator, whose term expired on the 4th of March last. The California Senator will probably be a Democrat. Connecticut is doubtful. In any contingency the Democrats will have 10 majority in the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 233 members. Of the number already elected, the Democrats have 110, and the Whigs 81; Democratic majority thus far 29. The Whig majority in the last Congress, from the same districts, was 22, making a Democratic gain thus far of 51. The States yet to elect and to be heard from, stood, in the last Congress, 10 Whigs to 32 Democrats.—Supposing the remaining States yet to elect should return members of the same political complexion as they did two years ago, the Democrats will have 51 majority in the House. The Journal of Commerce thinks the results of the recent elections have developed "a strong Union sentiment at the South, and a strong feeling at the North in favor of the compromise measures." That paper says: "If by any chance the election of President should devolve on the House, the Democratic candidate will, of course, be elected. The votes in such case are given by States—Florida counting as much as New York, and probably more, as the New York delegation is a tie."

Elections.

INDIANA.—Corrected returns from this State show that the new constitution is adopted by more than twenty thousand majority, and the article providing for the exclusion of free negroes (which was submitted separately to the people) by thirty thousand.—The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches, and the congressional delegation is divided as follows:

1. James Lockhart, d.	6. W. A. Gorman. d.
2. Cyrus L. Dunham, d.	7. John G. Davis, d.
3. John L. Robinson, d.	8. Daniel Mace. d.
4. Sam'l W. Parker, w.	9. Graham N. Fitch, d.
5. Thos. A. Hendricks, d.	10. James W. Borden, d.

The last delegation stood: democrats 8, whigs 1, free soilers 1.

ALABAMA.—The Congressional result in this State stands two Secessionists and five Union candidates, elected as follows:

1st district	—John Bragg,	secession dem; gain.
2d	" James Abercrombie,	whig.
3d	" Sampson W. Harris,	secession dem.
4th	" William R. Smith,	dem.
5th	" George S. Houston,	dem.
6th	" W. R. W. Cobb,	dem.
7th	" Alexander White,	dem.

KENTUCKY.

1. Lynn Boyd, d.	6. Addison White, w.
2. Benj. E. Grey, w.	7. Humphrey Marshall, w.
3. Presly Ewing, w.	8. F. C. Breckinridge, d.
4. Wm. T. Wood, w.	9. J. C. Mason, d.
5. James Stone, d.	10. R. C. Stanton, d.

TENNESSEE.

1. Andrew Johnson, d.	6. James H. Thomas, d.
2. Albert G. Watkins, w.	7. Meredith P. Gentry, w.
3. Jos. M. Anderson, w.	8. Wm. Cullom, w.
4. John H. Savage, d.	9. Isham G. Harris, d.
5. Geo. W. Jones, d.	10. Fred. P. Stanton, d.
	11. Christopher H. Williams, w.

KENTUCKY.—The latest accounts of the Governor's election in this State is to the 16th inst. A dispatch from Louisville to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated the 16th instant, says—"The returns are all in, and Dixon, the whig candidate for Governor, is elected." A dispatch of the 15th, however, stated that all the counties had been heard from but two, and that Powell, dem., was 500 ahead of Dixon, whig. These counties were expected to give Powell an increased majority.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.—LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 16.—Johnson, the democratic candidate, is undoubtedly elected to Congress.

Cuba.

We have received nothing definite from Cuba since our last. There is no doubt LOPEZ has landed somewhere on the Island with about 800 men.

The Savannah News has been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received in that city, dated

"JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug 12. 1851.

"A vessel arrived here yesterday morning from Cardenas, having made the passage in five days from that port.

"Although neither the captain nor passengers, one of them a Spaniard, were willing to communicate the political news of the Island, from their conversation it is clear that the flame of the revolution has caught all over the Island.

"It was said in Cardenas when the vessel sailed that the Government troops had had several encounters with the patriots, one of some importance, in which the latter had completely routed the Spaniards, killing about one hundred men and capturing fourteen pieces of artillery, which, without doubt, means a great deal.

"They also confirm the rising at Villa Clara, Trinidad, Santiago de Cuba, and Pinal del Rio, so that there only remains to the Spanish Government Havana and Matanzas in the Western Department."

☞Old TOM MARSHALL, who has recently been elected to the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature, made a speech on the night of his election, in which he is reported to have said that "he wished to make out an account current with the Democratic party. He acknowledged that he owed his election to them, and he set himself down as debtor for that. But he had supported Mr. POLK, and otherwise done the party some service; for that he claimed a credit, and called upon the Democrats present to say on which side the balance stood.—Some of them cried out, 'Oh, we are indebted to you.' 'Well,' said MARSHALL, 'I forgive you the balance, square the accounts, close the books, and from henceforth *I am a Whig forever.*'" We really fear Mr. MARSHALL has fallen from grace. But we never placed any faith in the stability of any prominent member of the Whig party, when we have seen them join the Democrats for popular favor. Mr. MARSHALL has always been understood to have supported Mr. POLK because he hated Mr. CLAY.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The American steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the morning of the 16th instant, in nine days and nineteen hours from dock to dock, having left Liverpool on the 6th inst. This is the shortest trip ever made between Liverpool and New York.

The Baltic brings intelligence from Liverpool to the hour of her departure. The sales of cotton from the 1st to the 6th reached 40,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. per pound on the quotations per Africa, and the market was firm, with a moderate supply offering. The grain market was limited in its transactions, dealers preferring to wait the result of the harvest. In the London money market, on the 5th inst., there was no change. Consols closed at 96¾. Bank Stock 216.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was to be prorogued by the Queen in person, on the 8th instant. The Great Exhibition continues as attractive as at first. Notwithstanding the passage of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland persist in assuming the prohibited titles. The Queen has replied to an address in favor of preserving the Crystal Palace, that the question is too complicated to be decided at the present time. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has presented a petition to government, praying for a reduction of postage to foreign countries.

IRELAND.—Lord Arundel has been elected to Parliament from Limerick, after an exciting contest.—The railway from Dublin to Galway has been opened. The crops in Ireland are backward. The grain crop is likely to be light. The potato disease is thought to have run out, and the crop promises to be abundant. Lord John Russell has been burnt in effigy in Limerick, on account of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

FRANCE.—There was a report that M. Carnot, representative of the city of Paris, would be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The Orleanists still think of running the Prince de Joinville. A combined royalist and Bonapartist committee of Permanence was elected in the Assembly on the 31st ult. The Bourse closed dull. Fives 95f.75; Threes 57f.10.

TURKEY—*Release of Kossuth Promised.*—The Sultan has promised England and France that Kossuth shall be released on the 1st of September. Austria threatens Turkey with war in case he is released.

ITALY.—A despatch received at Paris, from Rome, dated 22d ult., states that Gen. Gemeau, the commander-in-chief of the French troops, has, without permission of the Roman Government, seized all the powder in the magazines and had it conveyed to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he has Roman cannon pointed on the city. This act has increased the ill-feeling already existing in Rome against the French.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The British mail steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 18th, bringing three days later news than the Baltic. The cotton market is reported less firm:—Fair Uplands, 4¾ a 5¼d., Orleans, 5¼ a 5½d; middling Mobile, 4¾ a 5¼d., Orleans 5⅝d. Flour is depressed. Corn taken sparingly. Provisions of all kinds dull. No transactions in tar or turpentine. The money market unchanged; Consols closed at 96⅝ a 96¾. Trade in Manchester slightly improved. At Havre, on the 8th, cotton was steady; sales of 7000 bales for the week.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was prorogued on the 8th. Excepting the prorogation of Parliament and the Queen's speech, there is nothing of interest. Her Majesty, having thanked the lords and gentlemen of the Commons for their diligence, said: "I continue to maintain friendly relations with foreign powers. I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon the very considerable diminution that has taken place in the African and Brazilian slave trade. The exertions of my squadrons on the coast of Africa and Brazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruisers of France and the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government, have mainly contributed to this result.

"I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the measures framed for the purpose of checking the undue assumption of ecclesiastical titles conferred by foreign powers.

"It gives me the highest satisfaction that, while repelling unfounded claims, you retain inviolate that religious liberty so happily established among us."

The prorogation of Parliament is until September 4th. The Patent Law Amendment Bill was lost in the House of Lords through the refusal to concur in amendments made by the Commons.

The surplus revenue last year amounted to £3,000,000. The Continental news is unimportant.

FRANCE.—The only news is of continued festivals with which the Parisians have welcomed their English visiters. The only fact of importance is that nearly fifty of the council general of the arondissements throughout the country have passed votes in favor of the revision of the constitution, and it is considered certain that fully three-fourths of these bodies will pass similar votes.

ROME.—The French troops continue to arrive in the city, and numerous arrests, on political grounds, are being made.

☞The new constitution of Indiana, just adopted by the people of that State, contains the following article excluding colored persons from said State, which was submitted to a separate vote of the people and adopted by thirty thousand majority, which is considerably more of a majority than the other parts of the constitution received:

"SEC. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this constitution.

"SEC. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State contrary to the foregoing section shall be void; and all persons who shall employ, or otherwise encourage, such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

"Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

"SEC. 4. The general assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article."

ANOTHER BLOW TO ABOLITIONISM.—It is proposed to hold a Convention of the Southern merchants interested in the Virginia markets, at Richmond, on the 10th of September next, for the purpose of opening a direct trade with Europe. The proposition seems to have been received with general favor by the people of Virginia.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Francis James, in the employ of Messrs. Wood, fell from the trestle work at Neuse River Bridge, on Monday, and providentially escaped with no very serious injury. The height is 25 feet.

A negro man, the property of Geo. Davis, Esq., fell from a tree, on Monday, and was dangerously hurt in the back.—*Commercial, of yesterday.*

LOSS OF THE U. S STEAMER JEFFERSON.—From a letter in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, dated "Patagonia, May 31, 1851," we learn that the United States Steamer Jefferson, on her way to California, was wrecked in a gale on the 25th of May, in latitude 46 deg. 48 min. south, long. 63 deg. 33 min. west. The ship has been condemned, and the officers and crew expected to arrive in the United States during the present month.

☞We regret to learn that the tri-weekly *Republican and Patriot*, at Goldsboro', has been discontinued. The weekly paper will still continue to be published.

☞It is with pain we learn from a private letter received by a gentleman of this town, dated Fayetteville, the 20th inst., that our friend and cotemporary of the *North Carolinian*, W. H. BAYNE, is very ill.

☞Major HEISS, formerly of the Washington Union has become proprietor of the New Orleans Delta.

☞The "Bloomers" have appeared in Raleigh.

For the Journal.

Education—No. 3.

MR. EDITOR—I have said that the possession of good teachers was essentially necessary to the efficiency of Common School instruction; no less important, in my opinion, is the selection and use of proper books. It is one of the defects in our Common School laws, that no uniform course of studies have been prescribed—no set of text-books adopted, suitable to the use and mental training of children. Everything is left to the choice and caprice of teachers; and in this age, when cheap publications are multiplied almost indefinitely, and one text-book is made to supplant another with the rapidity almost that the moon fills her horns, much injury must result from such changes, and affect materially the cause of education. The same false opinion seems to prevail, that as any man is competent to teach small children, so any one can write books for their study; and many authors conclude, in writing children's books, that they cannot make them too *childish*, and hence fill their pages with unmeaning prattle and nonsense. When we reflect upon the various effects and influences produced upon our minds by the first books we studied, the different feelings, passions, or prejudices therein appealed to—what reasoning was used? what truths inculcated?—and can probably trace our present belief in matters of material interest to germs of thought acquired from our first-read authors, the value of a proper selection seems apparent to all. That no books, unless they inculcate invaluable truths with the elements of science, should be read or adopted as text-books in our schools. Dr. FRANKLIN thought his whole career had been shaped and influenced by his perusal of DEFOE'S Essays on Projects during his boyhood. So have many other distinguished men attributed their peculiar course of life and bent of character to the influence exerted upon their minds by the perusal of particular books in early youth. I have shown that proper conversation with maternal instruction form the best *books* for children under five years old; beyond this age severer discipline is required. Then commences the philosophy of education.

Books for children very readily arrange themselves under two heads. 1st. Those of instruction; 2d. Those of amusement. Of the former it is not my purpose to speak, nor shall I methodize any plan or recommend any list for our schools. The Legislature before last enjoined it a duty upon the Literary Board to publish and circulate such *instructions* as they thought necessary to the efficiency of the system.—This Board contented itself with merely compiling the laws on the subject, without one word of comment or recommendation. Now, as the members of this Board are the only persons connected with the system who obtain anything like just pay for their services, I hold it to be their duty to move first in the matter.

And may I not hope, inasmuch as the Literary Fund is now under the management of a new Board, one of whose members (a prominent man and excellent writer) "graduated at an old-field school," that some more interest will be manifested on the subject? By the way, I will take the liberty of saying that many *such* graduates would do more honor and service to their *Alma Mater* than all the laws the Legislature could enact. I will merely say of school books in general, that a knowledge of the elementary branches, in my opinion, can best be obtained by a return to the slow and good old fashioned methods; and that I prefer those good old authors, viz: Dilworth or Webster's spelling-book, Murray's grammar, and Pike's arithmetic. By some authors I admit these works have been improved upon; but in nine cases out of ten, our recent progress in the way of book-making has tended rather to "enfeeble, to stultify, and almost debase, the intellect and sentiment of the cotemporary generation of children."

It was once said that the Legislature had actually *legislated* the people *out* of a knowledge of the laws; just so in book-making, they have been *simplified* beyond the comprehension of the simple. The mind should not be crowded with a multiplicity of studies. They should be free and comprehensive. The idea that the mind of a child can grasp so much at once, and become proficient in all, (as is sometimes reported from our higher school examinations,) is simply ridiculous. Teachers sometimes boast of the proficiency of their scholars in grammar, arithmetic, geography, botany, chemistry, and astronomy, and sometimes Latin and Greek, to the great delight of parents, when a thorough examination of the student's capabilities would soon satisfy any discerning mind that he had better as yet be turning over the leaves of some good old spelling book. It is not the *amount* of learning acquired, but rather the MANNER by which it is obtained, that gives evidence of thorough mental discipline. The progress of the child should be slow, patient, and thorough. One lesson thoroughly understood is worth a dozen indifferently learned.

2d. Books of amusement or general reading.

Many of the books used in our schools as reading books are unsuited to the mental appetite of children—unadapted to the cravings of the warm and fresh heart of childhood. The mind of youth soon tires on the dull recital of the facts and characters of practical life; it requires something more ethereal in its nature—a sort of mental balloon, to enable it to soar above the realities of sublunary beings and identify itself with others of a fairy land. A child can only become interested and love to read as it can realize the scenes and love the characters portrayed, and as these can only be correctly pictured in the imagination, those works which appeal more directly to the heart and imagination of children, are most likely to arrest their attention and engage their sympathies. Fairy tales, such as our own countryman, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, can put up, best suit this purpose. The child likes something startling, wonderful, marvelous; such as serial exploits, hair-breadth escapes, &c., which, under the recital of some authors, can be so arranged that, while they attract the attention and interest the feelings, will at the same time instruct the mind and heart. An able author, writing of this class of books, says that "they cannot avoid direct teaching, but it should not make its advances so palpable as to frighten the child into the belief of its learning a task, instead of unconsciously imbibing pure truth in fairy fiction dressed." The end is obtained, while the purpose is concealed from the child. Of this class, I would mention Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Gulliver's Travels, and Robinson Crusoe. Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Child, and Miss Edgworth, have written some deservedly popular tales for children. But I am very far from believing that books of this character are the only ones that should be placed into the hands of children. Their continued use would soon lead to the sickly sentimentality of novel reading—a taste for which I fear too many *grown up* children of this day indulge. After a taste for reading shall be acquired, and the habit itself formed, then more substantial material can be supplied.

Allegory is a delightful species of composition for children, and none nowhere better found than in the Holy Scriptures. Also, fables, old Æsop's, if you please, which a recent author pronounces "as furnishing the greatest amount of wisdom and fancy in the smallest compass." Then should come history. Extensive works of history should be reserved for the study of maturer years, but the lighter parts, or romance of history, are peculiarly adapted to interest and instruct the minds of children. These which mostly pertain to our own State or country should be mostly sought after and read. And for this purpose I cannot too highly recommend "The North Carolina Reader," by C. H. Wiley, of our own State. From my knowledge of that gentleman's qualifications, I am led to believe that the "Reader" will be just what it ought to be—an abridged history of our State, adapted to the use of our Common Schools. I hope our next Legislature, in order to guarantee to that worthy son of our State that patronage and encouragement he so richly deserves, will order its use in every Common School House within the limits of the State.

Biography is also a pleasing study for children. Where could you find an American child that would not be delighted in reading the lives of Franklin and Washington? And here I would beg leave to recommend a work, but very little known, entitled the "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," with portraits, by Charles A. Goodrich, as an excellent book for common reading. Now, kind reader, you may inquire, where can these works be obtained? By applying to the bookstore of Mr. Pierce, in Wilmington, and, according to the known laws of trade, I will warrant that the supply will soon equal the demand. And now, as the foundation for all the books and studies I have recommended, I cannot forget to press the importance of the study of the Holy Bible, and the constitution of our country.

August 18th. 1851. LONG CREEK.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for September has been received. It is a very interesting number.

☞STANLY'S majority in the Eighth District is 270.

North Carolina Baptist Convention.

The next annual session of this body, will be with the Wilmington Baptist Church. The introductory sermon will be delivered on Thursday, 16th of October, 1851, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

The President and Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, have resolved to give *return Tickets*, to those who may come on their Road, to attend the Convention. We hope that other Companies having control of public conveyances will be equally generous.

If the Cape Fear *River* be in such a state as will admit *Steamers* to pass, (which is probable,) a *Steamer* will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday morning, 15th of October, and arrive in the evening at Wilmington. Price $3 each, for Adults. We shall give notice one week previous to the time, concerning the state of the River.

Delegates to the Convention on arriving at Wilmington, will please go immediately to the *Carolina Hotel*, where they will meet a Committee who will assign to them their places of entertainment during their sojourn.

We hope to see a large attendance.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
JOHN A. PARKER,
GEO. R. FRENCH,
JAS. I. BRYAN,
BENJ. HALLETT.
} Committee.

THE CROPS.—We have had an opportunity this week of seeing our friends from various parts of the County. We learn from them that notwithstanding the late protracted and excessive drought, by which the crops had been materially injured, there will be nearly an average yield of corn, while the pea crop will be unusually heavy. In districts to the South and East, there has not been, it is said, such a promising prospect for corn in twenty years. It is somewhat remarkable, that while in some portions of Duplin the crops have been almost ruined by the drought, at the distance of fifteen miles eastward, the rains have been very abundant and the streams overflowing.

The Mills in this region have been at a stand for the last two or three weeks, and it has been impossible to procure meal, &c. Within the last three days it has rained freely, and we think the rivers and streams will soon be, if they are not now, filled and running over.—*Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot.*

History of North Carolina.

From the Hornets' Nest we take the following notice of the forthcoming History of North Carolina:

COL. WHEELER'S HISTORY.—This truly valuable work will make its appearance early this fall. From a glance at it afforded by the Colonel, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best work for statistics and general information that has been attempted in this State.

It has required laborious investigation and research, and in this "labor of love" to his State, the Colonel has been many years engaged.

Foote's Sketches is an excellent history of the connection of the Presbyterian Church with many important events of the revolutionary history; but does not, to the general reader, fill that place in the library which Col. Wheeler's work is destined to occupy.

To the purely philosophical and speculating historiographer, who may wish to McCauleyize another history of the State, the sketches of Col. Wheeler will prove invaluable.

The North Carolina Reader.

Calvin H. Wiley, esq., of this State, has for some time been engaged in a work of much interest to citizens of North Carolina, and intended for the use of schools. It is entitled "The North Carolina Reader," and will contain,

1. A general description of North Carolina, with reference to scenery, productions, capabilities, population, and manners, illustrated with numerous engravings.

2. A history of the discovery, settlement, and progress of the State down to the present time.

3. Poetical and oratorical exercises, some of them by North Carolinians.

4. Chronological and historical tables, abstract of the last census, explanations of popular scientific terms, &c. &c.

The book will also contain rules for correct reading, abridged and digested from the best authorities, and is intended to be, to North Carolinians, an indispensable companion.

The work is now in press, and is expected to be ready for the Fall trade. It will be published by Messrs. Lippincot, Gambo & Co., successors to Grigg & Elliot, No. 14 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. The retail price will be $1 per copy; six copies for $5; ten for $8; forty copies for $30, &c.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Monday evening, says:

"There is a better demand for business paper this morning, although with no change in the rates of interest. Many capitalists who have been out of town during the summer heats, are now returning, and the amount of funds available for street discounts is increasing. The banks, like a ship with her storm sails set, have adapted themselves to the new state of things, and all classes are slowly recovering from the excitement prevalent during the height of the recent panic.

"Further arrivals from California may be expected here by the 21st, when, if the amount of specie should be received which is now expected (about two millions,) we may hope that business paper will be negotiated more freely. Already there is more confidence felt in second and third class houses, and, notes of this quality are more readily sold in the street."

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The Harrisburg State Journal says:

"A fugitive slave was arrested last week near Columbia, by constable Snyder, brought to this place, and after a hearing before Commissioner M'Allister, was remanded to his owner. The use of the county prison being denied to the agent of the law, under the act of 1847, preventing the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the retention of fugitives from labor, the prisoner was placed in the garret of one of our hotels for safe-keeping, until the next morning.

"During the night an attempt was made to fire the house, with the design, it is supposed, of rescuing the fugitive. Providentially the fire was discovered a few minutes after it had been kindled, and thus the incendiaries were thwarted in their attempts to defeat the execution of the law at the sacrifice of the lives and property of our citizens. Such are the legitimate effects of the law of 1847, and the sooner the foul blot is wiped from our statute books the better."

From the Washington Union, Aug. 16.

The Facts and the Theory.

It seems to be a fixed principle in the system of whig tactics to manufacture a panic pending the Pennsylvania elections, in order to make the present revenue laws unpopular, and affect the vote of the Keystone State. About two years ago, efforts were made at great expense to convince the Pennsylvania colliers that they were on the verge of ruin, and that they must inevitably sink into the abyss unless the tariff of 1846 was speedily repealed. One of the owners of the press which was most vociferous in its cries of ruin and in its denunciations of the democratic policy was, at the time those cries and denunciations were uttered, making large investment in coalmining operations. This fact is significant in itself; but subsequent events vindicated the tariff of 1846, proved the depression in the coal interest resulted from causes entirely independent of that act, and exposed the trick which the monopolists and advocates of special privileges attempted to play off on the good people of Pennsylvania.

A temporary stringency in the money market of New York has been industriously magnified and zealously trumpeted forth to the world as one of the lamentable consequences of the democratic policy foretold five years ago by the prophets of federalism. The monopolists assert that domestic industry is being crushed by the specie export, and they chronicle, with great industry, for Pennsylvania eyes, the purchases of railroad iron in foreign markets as one of the great drains on the resources of the country. We will not at this time enter into an argument to prove that it is for the advantage of the country to purchase in the cheapest markets. We have but little to add to the mass of arguments which have already been presented on that point. But we will remark in passing that it would appear to the uninitiated somewhat strange that the whig party, which pretends to be the peculiar friend and guardian of internal improvements, wishes to levy a tax on railroad iron which would at once give a fatal check to railroad communication. Since 1846 railroad communication to the extent of 4,557 miles has been opened, at a cost of $186,492,017; and during that time roads have been commenced, and are now in the course of construction, which will add largely to these figures. Could this work have been accomplished with a tax on iron approximating to that which the corporations demand? Can the works in progress be continued if that tax should be now imposed? How, then, do the men who boast of their friendship to internal improvement justify their conduct? How is the phenomenon to be accounted for? The answer is plain: The whig party cares nothing for internal improvements. Individual members of the whig party care for particular enterprises in which they are pecuniarily interested; but, as a party, it uses the internal-improvement question only for party purposes. It wishes to break down and destroy State improvements and crush individual enterprises, in order to build up its favorite idea of class legislation. To that end it wished to place internal improvements under the control of the federal government, as the first step towards enormous expenditures—the object being to increase the power of the central authority, and build up a system of high duties for the benefit of monopolists and the destruction of labor.

But to return to the money pressure in New York. There are abundant facts to prove that it was not caused by the tariff of 1846; and there are plain and patent causes, utterly and entirely independent of that act, to which it can be traced. If the law of 1846 tended to create a money pressure, it would have manifested that tendency during the Mexican war, when we were making large specie disbursements in a foreign country, and when the great commercial nations of Europe were tottering on the verge of irretrievable bankruptcy; it would have manifested that tendency during the last year of low prices for our exports of breadstuffs. But there are causes on the surface which for some time past were operating to produce a temporary pressure. Their effects might have been easily guarded against; but for some unaccountable reason, or for some reason to be accounted for only by attributing utter perverseness and a disregard to mercantile and commercial interests, the New York banks have sought to give greater effect to those causes. We mention those causes in order:

1. The heavy losses by the San Francisco fires.
2. The losses by a fall in the price of cotton.
3. The defective management of the Philadelphia mint in coining double eagles to be exported instead of smaller coin for domestic exchanges.
4. The system of banking founded on deposites of stock instead of being based on specie—thus driving the specie abroad.

These causes would, in ordinary times, exert a powerful tendency to create a pressure. They have been counteracted in a great degree, if not entirely, by the salutary influence of the independent treasury, and the great prosperity which has flowed from low duties. But the New York banks have entered the lists and disturbed the operations of trade. On this point we cannot do better than quote the lucid statement of our New York correspondent—the ablest and most reliable commercial writer in America.—In his letter of the 12th, after stating the loans, specie circulation, and deposites of the New York banks, he says:

"In these figures the increase of loans in this city from the close of 1848 to the close of June, 1851—viz: during thirty months—was thirty millions of dollars, or one million per month paid out by the banks more than they received. This paper so discounted runs from thirty to ninety days, and may average sixty days, in which case $1,200,000 are due at the banks every day by the city merchants. The means which these possess to meet those liabilities are mostly notes for goods sold; and to make those notes available, they must, under our system of doing business, re-discount. If the banks utterly refused to discount, and the merchants could procure money from other sources, the entire loans of the banks would be liquidated in sixty days, and all demand for money would cease. That is, however, an impossibility. No doubt nearly all the paper held by the merchants is sound, and will be paid as it matures, and the avails would enable them to discharge their debts to the banks; but the latter mature first, and good notes or merchandise must be sold at any sacrifice to obtain the means of meeting the matured obligation. For the last thirty months the banks have sedulously encouraged the creation of obligations to them. They have discounted nearly $50,000 per day more than was paid into them—that is to say, where they received $1,200,000 they paid out $1,250,000, which involved a large payment to them at the end of sixty days. Under these circumstances, goods have been purchased for notes and sold for other notes with perfect facility. Values have improved, prices advanced, and trade been nominally profitable. All at once, without sufficient reason, the banks suddenly refuse to discount, and all the supposed profits of dealers are sacrificed to meet obligations to the banks. The notes which the merchants held as cash to apply to their obligations become valueless at the mere bidding of a board of directors. The reason given is, that specie is too freely exported, although the institutions hold more than ever. The true motive is, however, to compel the merchants to pay higher interest, which has advanced from six per cent. to seven per cent.; and this difference in the interest on the loans makes a difference of two and a half per cent. upon the bank capital, besides the profits which the directors and their friends in the secret may make 'by selling stock short and purchasing goods.'"

Here we have the whole secret unravelled, and the dangerous tendencies of banking institutions portrayed with a pencil of light. But further. The specie export from January 1 to August 1 was $25,097,685, while the coinage during that time was $36,000,000. One-half of this amount consisted of foreign coins; yet the banks urge the specie export as a justification of their course. In March last the New York banks had $7,970,259 in specie, and they increased their discounts $5,000,000. On the 30th of June they had $7,985,954 in specie, and now they refuse to discount, urging a specie export in justification of their conduct. Since the California mines became available, the accumulation of specie in the banks of New York, London, and Paris has been equal to the product of those mines. The paper system of the whigs has prevented the circulation of specie. Up to the first of July $15,000,000 had been exported; yet the amount in the bank vaults had increased. On the 25th of December, 1848, the New York banks held $7,920,280 in specie; the 20th of last month they held $10,810,451—an increase, despite the much-abused tariff, of $2,890,221. A vicious banking system, aided and supported by the charceter of the coinage at the mint, has practically forbidden California gold from entering into circulation. The New York banks alone have, since December, 1848, increased their loans $29,683,021.—A large proportion of the notes thus loaned are based, not on specie, but on deposites of stock with the State comptroller—thus driving off the specie.—The managers of the New York banks will soon find out that they have committed an error; and they will soon be obliged to retrace their steps. Mark the prophecy!

We might here close our article; but there are other facts which bear on the subject under discussion, and tend to vindicate the wisdom of the democratic policy. The first and foremost is, that, despite the whig cries of ruin, we have opened 4,557 miles of railroad at a cost of $186,492,017. In addition to that we have paid $80,000,000 war expenses, and $20,000,000 in ship-building. In the mean time our exports have increased from $102,141,893 in 1846 to $136,948,911 in 1850. The tonnage on the New York canals, from 1836 to 1839, inclusive, was 690,395 tons; from 1843 to 1846, inclusive, it was 3,279,261 tons. The receipts of the last year of low prices for breadstuffs doubled the receipts of 1845. The receipts by the New York canals from the opening of the canals to the close of June, 1850, were 321,324 barrels of flour and 430,329 bushels of wheat; for the same period this year the receipts were 1,054,731 barrels of flour, and 978,687 bushels of wheat—being an increase of 733,407 barrels of flour and 448,358 bushels of wheat. It is a waste of time to elucidate these figures. Without explanation they refuse all the slang of whig politicians, who have been forced to concede the prosperity of the country, but contending all the time that the Irish famine prevented the realization of whig foreboding of distress and ruin.

From what we have said, and from the figures we have presented, it is clear, even to the humblest understanding, that the evils which New York bankers may inflict the country are not chargeable, and cannot be truthfully charged, on the democratic policy.

The World's Fair.

The following letter from Mr. DUNCAN, one of the Commissioners to the World's Fair, appointed by the Governor of Louisiana on behalf of the contributors of that State, will be read with interest by all Southerners. We have recently seen a similar statement of the facts here enumerated by, we believe, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, who has a similar appointment from the Governor of Virginia:

LONDON, June 24, 1851.

To his Excellency Joseph Walker,
Governor of the State of Louisiana:

Sir—Shortly after you did me the favor, in February last, to honor me with a commission, to attend (as one of the Commissioners in behalf of the State of Louisiana) the Great Industrial Exhibition, then proposed to be held in this city, I left home and arrived here in season to be present at the opening on the 1st of May last by the Queen in person of the most charming and magnificent of all earthly spectacles: the peaceful display of the triumph of art and science, and of the works of industry of all nations, and which are shown in a magnificent edifice, covering a space of about twenty-one acres of ground in Hyde Park, one of the chief and most graceful ornaments of the great commercial metropolis of the world.

Ample space had been appropriated by the Executive Committee of the Royal Commissioners, for the display of all such objects as might be sent from all countries; and in this distribution the position allotted to the United States was very conspicuous, but unhappily our contributions have been not only very small, but I am pained to add, in the main, mean and meagre; all which I attribute to the fact that our people, generally, doubted the success of the Exhibition, into which error they were unhappily led by the principal English journals, and by the tone and temper of many of our journals, in which the purposes of the proposed Exhibition were ridiculed, and its ultimate success questioned and treated most slightly. Happily all these predictions have utterly failed, and I do not suppose that human annals contain the record of any combined effort, so eminently successful in all respects, especially in the construction of the beautiful edifice, and in the matchless order and system prevailing in every department.

Other causes, doubtless, contributed to our misfortune, for such I truly regard our position in the presence of other nations who are here by their works of industry, and by representatives from every quarter of the globe. In the first place, the distance of our country from the theatre of the proposed Exhibition was so great as to deter large numbers of our agriculturists, mechanics and manufacturers from engaging in the enterprise; and besides, the time at first fixed for closing the doors to the admission of articles for exhibition, was really so limited as to forbid the hope of proper preparation of such objects as might be deemed worthy specimens of our art and industry. I am persuaded that if the slightest effort had been made, and any just ideas had been entertained of the real character and purposes, and of the probable results of this Great Exhibition, our people, generally, would have taken a more cordial interest in the subject, and that any *one State* could have acquitted herself more credibly, than we now see in the contributions of the united circle. New countries where habits and pursuit are necessarily of the *utilitarian* order, could not be expected to enter upon any just or fair terms of competition with people whose lands have been cultivated, and whose genius has been actively employed for centuries. The activity of youth is never fairly compared—still less, never honestly placed in invidious contrast with the results of age and experience. We have, therefore, the satisfaction to see among our contributions the very results which indicate great activity and shrewdness—utility and taste in such developments as contribute to personal comfort, and to the moral and intellectual advancement of the masses of the people—hence, contributions in the department of agricultural implements and inventions, in the numberless subjects of the domestic arts, in music and in sculpture, works of the highest merit are presented, and I doubt not will share liberally in the reports of the jurors of awards.

It is gratifying to every American to perceive, that however serious our shortcomings in other matters, one object, the offspring of native genius, attracts universal attention, and commands unqualified commendation: the statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Powers, whose world-wide fame has placed him the foremost in the front rank of his profession, and to whom, as I humbly think, Louisiana has done herself abiding honors by confiding the office of making a statue of Washington to adorn the halls of the Capitol.

The educational effect of this Exhibition must, I think, be of the most happy and lasting influence on all the nations of the earth. The advantages have been supposed by some persons to preponderate chiefly, if not altogether, in favor of England. In my humble opinion that is a very narrow and contracted view of the subject. I cannot suppose that she will derive more than a full and fair share of the benefits, contingent or future. The Sovereign has very gracefully, but not ostentatiously, lent the weight of her high office to carry out the designs of the Exhibition, and personally has manifested the most praiseworthy interest and zeal in the development of them. The feeling among the foreign commissioners and jurors is, I make no question, universal, that the official courtesies and hospitalities of this city and country have been exhibited in a spirit of kindness and liberality which has created lasting and grateful impressions.

Mutual kindness and mutual respect must follow this better acquaintance which all the nations of the earth have now had an opportunity of making, under the most favorable and agreeable circumstances, of each other's resources, taste, skill and industry. Thus the Industrial Exhibition of 1851 will have contributed, in a larger and more enduring degree than all other events or inventions of this century, whether considered separately or collectively, to advance the cause of human knowledge and human happiness. New vigor and more enlarged, liberal views, and better knowledge will be imparted and felt in all the departments of agriculture, art, science, manufacture and commerce.

Next to our mortification in the small share of our country in the contributions to this exhibition, is the profound regret experienced by all the Americans in the feeble and utterly incompetent character of the agent appointed by the Central Committee at Washington, and to that cause is to be ascribed, in a very prominent degree, our failure in the Exhibition of even of such objects

The Gardiner Claim.

Having recently published the statement of the New Orleans *Crescent* relative to the above claim, which statement severely censured Gen. THOMPSON of South Carolina, for his agency in the matter, and that paper having since repudiated the article alluded to, as will be seen from an extract we published last week, we deem it an act of justice to Gen. THOMPSON that the following article, explanatory of the case, from the *National Intelligencer*, to which our attention has been called by a mutual friend, should appear in the columns of the *Journal*. Whether the claim turns out to be fraudulent or not, it is difficult to understand how, from Gen. T.'s knowledge of Dr. G., and the facts presented to Gen. T.'s inspection, he could well refuse his professional services. We have not heard that he was interested in any other manner than as the Attorney for Dr. GARDINER:

From the National Intelligencer, (by request.)

The claim of Dr. Gardiner was for loss and damages sustained by him for having, at a few days' notice, been driven from and obliged to abandon a silver mine which he owned in Mexico, and which he was working to great profit during the latter war with that country, and from which he was thus suddenly expelled on the approach of the American armies, under the pretence that he might render services or communicate important information to the invading force.

The original and principal counsel employed by Dr. Gardiner to prosecute his claim before the Board of Commissioners in this city was the Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, and the documents which he first produced to Mr. T. in support of it, being all that he then had, were his books of original entry, letters, bills, receipts, and other papers connected with the purchase and working of his mine, bearing the undoubted impress of originality and authenticity.

Though forming the crude materials and foundation of his evidence, these papers were not in such a form or so authenticated as to be considered sufficient to establish his claim under the rules which had been adopted by the Commissioners, and he was obliged to visit Mexico in order to have them duly authenticated and to obtain the legal testimony of the parties connected with these original vouchers. Having, as he thought, accomplished this object, he returned to Washington, and his claim was submitted to the Commissioners, who made a preliminary decision that the claim was admissible. The substance of this decision, which was the usual mode adopted by the Commissioners, was merely that the Mexican authorities had inflicted a pecuniary injury upon Dr. Gardiner; and that, as he was an American citizen, he was entitled to indemnity under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the amount of which indemnity was to be ascertained and decided after the documents had been examined upon that point.

The proofs, however, to establish the whole amount to which Dr. G. considered himself entitled were not complete, and it became necessary for him to make a second visit to Mexico. In this visit he also had another object in view, which was to endeavor to compromise in whole or in part with his creditors in Mexico, to whom he was very heavily indebted for the means to work his mine. Of the very large sums he had procured for this purpose a portion had been refunded from the produce of his mining operations, but still leaving a very heavy indebtedness existing at the time he was forcibly expelled from his property. To enable him to make these compromises, as well as to defray the needful expenses of his trip, he was obliged to sell a portion of his claim, as the only mode by which he could obtain money; for he had been left entirely destitute of available means. In the completion of his testimony he was successful; but only partially so in his other object, and he still left unsettled demands against him in Mexico to the extent of more than $100,000, being the balance due for money which he had obtained originally to procure the needful machinery, and to open and work his mine, as his whole expenditure on it amounted to $330,000, part of which was defrayed by the produce of it. The above balance of debt was to be paid (and part of it has already been paid) from the amount which might be awarded to him for his claim.

The whole proceedings of Dr. G., and all the collateral circumstances connected with this claim, putting aside the overwhelming documentary evidence in its favor, tend irresistibly to establish its genuineness, both as to its authenticity and its amount. It was not a case completely and fully made up from the very commencement, with the documents and proofs all complete and duly arranged in legal and undeniable order, but the papers originally produced by him to his counsel were in their original and crude condition, and just in such a state as a man might be supposed to have his books and papers who, at a very short notice, had been obliged to pick them up in his office, in order that they might accompany him in his hurried and forced departure; and it was his counsel who had to point out to him the legal deficiency in his evidence, and what was necessary to be done in order to comply with the rules which the Commissioners had established. This would not have been so had the claim been a fraudulent or made-up one; but, on the contrary, in that case he would have come forward with everything in due and complete order.

Among the statements put forth is one that he was always considered a poor man in Mexico, who neither possessed the means nor could procure the credit to work such a mine; and some have even denied that he ever owned a mine or ever worked one, or even that such a mine ever existed. As regards the former, the acknowledged and undoubted fact of his present heavy indebtedness in Mexico shows that he not only had credit, but that he had successfully used that credit; and the books and vouchers before the Commissioners fully established that he had had the use of a much larger sum, and exhibit the most minute details of the expenditure of it.

With the view to the security of the revenue or tax imposed upon the produce of all mines, the laws of Mexico oblige the Alcalde of the place to keep a book of original entry for all the transactions of the mines, both for their expenditure and produce, all the details of which are furnished to him day by day by the parties interested. Among the documents produced in the present case is the duly authenticated copy of this book, thus kept for Dr. Gardiner's mine, the original being always on record in the office of the Alcalde. In this book are detailed all the operations of the mine day by day, and closed up weekly, with the outlay for labor, materials, quicksilver, mules, water-dam, saw-mill, erecting refinery, &c., and exhibiting the gradual progress and expansion of the work from its incipient state until its more full operation. All the collateral circumstances connected with the details of this book carry with them internal evidence of originality and authenticity, apparent even to a casual observer, and render it highly improbable that it could possibly have been prepared for the purpose. Among the items charged is a large sum for a steam engine and machinery, procured in England, with the names of the party who furnished it, and the expenses of transporting it to and erecting it in Mexico, for the purpose of working the mine. The fact that such an engine and machinery were actually sent to him from England, and paid for agreeably to the entries in the books, is pretty strong evidence that he was carrying on some extensive works in Mexico is a matter of notoriety; and also that, in consequence of the knowledge that a preliminary award had been made in his favor, the bulk of his creditors there refused to accept his offered compromise. This latter is also a proof that these creditors believed that his claim was not only a just one, but also for a heavy amount, as they were fully aware of the large sum for which he was indebted. One of these very debts, to the amount of $20,000 has been paid by him to a gentleman of this city, authorized to collect it, thus showing that they are real, and not fictitious.

There are various strong collateral circumstances in proof of the reality and extent of the claim; one of these is, that he mentioned the particulars and details of his claim to various persons soon after his expulsion, and during the existence of the war with Mexico, when he could have had no motive for falsehood or exaggeration, as the treaty was not then made with Mexico, and neither he nor any one else could have the least idea that any provision for such claims would be made in the treaty. Among others to whom he made these statements was Col. Gates, whilst he was in command of Tamoico. This gentleman gave his testimony that Dr. G. made to him *in Mexico* a statement of the treatment he had received from the Mexican authorities, and his consequent losses, to the full extent of the amount he subsequently claimed; which shows the consistency of his tale, at a time when he could have no expectation that he would ever receive any indemnity, but that his loss, like all other losses sustained by individuals in a state of war, would have to be borne by himself, in the same manner as if his ship or cargo had been captured on the high seas by an enemy's cruiser. The testimonies in favor of the standing and character of Dr. Gardiner are of the most respectable nature, and are from such men as Gen. Scott, Senators Downs and Jefferson Davis, &c., all of whom speak of him in the highest terms.

All the recent assertions of his poverty, destitution of means, non-existence of such a mine, &c. were brought to the attention of the Commissioners, investigated by them, and dismissed as being entirely unsustained or completely refuted.

The first report on the subject of this alleged fraud was such a bold, disjointed falsehood, that it fell to pieces from its own rottenness. It was said that Dr. Gardiner had voluntarily confessed the fraud to Mr Porte, and that he further stated that he had only been able to retain $80,000 for himself out of the entire award of upwards of $400,000; all the rest having been absorbed by his counsel and others, and that he was going to Europe with the $80,000. To have gotten up and successfully carried into effect such a fraud, would manifestly indicate great shrewdness, tact, and talent; and voluntarily to have subsequently confessed to his own infamy, without motive, belied the possession of the very qualifications by which he had succeeded.

But the falsehood was on the face of the tale as reported; for, instead of taking $80,000 with him, it is well known that he took only a letter of credit for $10,000, and instead of having realized only $80,000, it is a matter of public notoriety where he has left $230,000, besides the $20,000 already alluded to, as having been paid in this city for one of his debts in Mexico. The mere fact that out of his three-fourths of the award, amounting to $321,000, he has left the above large sum perfectly accessible to the Government, is another proof, if another were required, of the correctness of his claim and the absence of fraud on his part; for, if the latter had existed, he would of course at once have placed all his means out of sight and inaccessible to any legal process.—Mr. Porte also denies most emphatically ever having received any information or intimation of the kind from Dr. Gardiner, or that he ever stated anything like it to others.

In the preceding statement no detail has been entered into as to the nature of the proof which was produced before the Commissioners, which was of the most respectable and conclusive nature, and in every respect confirmed by all the collateral circumstances connected with the case, and by a very rigid personal cross-examination of the claimant himself.

MODEST REQUESTS.—A new song is advertised: "O give me back but yesterday." A companion to the above. "Oh, could you spare to-morrow love?" is in preparation: to be afterwards followed by the sequel lyric of "You havn't got such a thing as next week about you, have you?"

There is only one objection to people who "mean well," and that is, they never find time to carry out their meaning.

August 12,

A Painful Case.

An account of a recent trial at the Old Bailey, in London, Lord Chief Justice Tindal presiding.

George Hammond, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, to be tried on an indictment found against him by the grand jury for wilful murder, with malice aforethought, of George Baldwin, a rope-dancer and a mountebank. The prisoner was a man of middle height, but slender form. His eyes were blue and mild. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation. He was forty-one years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner bore testimony to his being a man of distinguished education, in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called on to plead, the prisoner admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and he deplored the act, adding, however, that *on his soul and conscience* he did not believe himself guilty. Thereupon, a jury was empannelled to try the prisoner. The indictment was then read to the jury, and the act of killing being admitted, the government rested their case, and the prisoner was called upon for his defence.

The prisoner then addressed himself to the court and jury:—

"My Lord," said he, "my justification is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter, then four years of age, the sole memorial left of my beloved wife, whom it had pleased God to recall to himself. I lost her; but I did not see her die, as I had seen her mother die. She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but for her I had nobody in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered cannot be described—you cannot comprehend it. I have expended in advertising and fruitless searches everything I possessed—furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years, and on foot, I have sought for my child, in all the cities and all the villages in the three kingdoms.—As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to recommence my advertisements in the newspapers.—At length, on the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the centre of the market a troupe of mountebanks were performing their feats. Among them a child was turning on its head, its legs in the air, and its head supported by a halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother must at that moment have penetrated my own, for me to have recognized my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would perhaps have precipitated herself towards her, and locked herself in her arms. As for me, a veil passed over my eyes. I threw myself upon the chief of the rope-dancers. I know not how it was; I, habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by his clothes—I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—then again. He was dead. Afterwards I repented what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was only able to kill but one."

Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—These are not Christian sentiments. How can you expect the court and jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cannot forgive?

Prisoner.—"I know, my lord, what will be your judgment, and that of the jury, but God has already pardoned me; I feel it in my heart. You know not—I knew not then—the whole extent of the evil that man had done me. When some compassionate people brought me my daughter in my prison she was no longer my child; she was no longer pure and angelic as formerly; she was corrupted, body and soul—her manner, her language, infamous, like those of the people with whom she had been living. She did not recognize me, and I no longer recognized her myself. Do you comprehend now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child.—And I—I have killed him but once."

Foreman.—"My lord, we have agreed in our verdict."

Chief Justice.—"I understand you, gentlemen, but the law must take its course. I must sum up the case, and then you will retire to deliberate."

The chief justice having summed up the case, the jury retired, and in an instant after, returned into the court with the verdict, "Not guilty."

On the discharge of Hammond, the sheriff was obliged to surround him with an escort. The crowd of women and men was immense. The women were determined to carry him off in triumph. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with deafening shouts and huzzas.

A Raffle for a Negro.

The Louisville Journal relates as an amusing incident—a negro raffle—which came off in one of the towns, in Mississippi. Mr. ——, the owner of the boy having a note to pay that day. (1,000 which he had endorsed for a deceased friend.) and not having the wherewith to do it, was compelled to do what he gladly would not have done. The boy to be raffled was a smart, intelligent lad about 18 years of age. and he went round and got the chances taken himself. He went by the name of Bill.—There were eighty chances, with "three dice," at $10 per chance. But one chance remained. and this was taken by a stranger who happened to be present. and who gave it to Bill, upon the condition that he would throw the dice himself, and "shake like oxen." Bill rolled his eyes in an astonished and astonishing manner, and after a harty wha! wha! wha! in which he displayed two frightful rows or ivory, opening a mouth "like the break of day, from east to west." with a low bow, said: "I'll try, massa." As may be supposed, the scene become highly exciting.

The raffling commenced. Bill looked on unconcerned at anything but the idea of leaving his old master. When the chances were all raffled off but the last, Bill took the box: previously to his throwing however, he was offererred $100 for his chance. the highest throw yet made being 46, which stood "a tie" between two individuals, but Bill was no "*compromise man*," he refused the offer, saying "de whole hog or noffin," and made his first throw, which was 13. his second throw was 16; Bill stopped, scratched his head, threw again, and up came 18. It was declared that "Bill was free;" and such a shout was never before heard.

Bill's success induced him to try another speculation of the "same sort," believing that he could do, as a *free man*, as much as he had before done; he proposed to set himself up again in a "raffle," and he thought it would be no more than fair that he should put the price at $600 this time. The chances were soon taken, Bill reserving but one chance for himself. He pocketed $500 and the sport again commenced. Bill's original owner and himself were the two highest again, and, in throwing off, Bill lost. It proved a very fortunate speculation for Bill, and his master both. The master had made $800 clear and Bill had cleared $500, and remained with his kind master. Both were well contented and every one present was satisfied that he had got his money's worth.

Poppy-Head Tea.

Some years ago a well known botanical doctor was called in to prescribe for a man who kept for sale all kinds of dogs. The patient was a great believer in herbs and botanical productions, and was indeed very ill. The doctor felt his pulse. and as he was leaving the room, said, Oh, cheer up. Mr. Jones, I'll send you some herb medicine that will put you all right again. I want to find your wife. To the latter, who met him on the stairs, he said, Mrs. Jones, I'll be back here again, very shortly, and in the meanwhile make your husband a large bowl full of poppy-head tea. The wife of the sick man was a German woman, and didn't exactly understand what was ordered. As soon as the doctor was gone she went into the yard. and took from a litter of Newfoundland puppies five specimens, cut their heads off, and boiled them down, and gave her husband a part of the tea.

In the evening when the doctor returned, he asked—

Well, Mrs. Jones, have you done as I ordered you to do?

To be sure I have, doctor.

Well, and how does it operate?

Operate. sir! I can't tell; but I'm sure Sam will kill me when he gets well.

How, kill you? What should he kill you for, good woman?

Because, doctor, he's been offered five dollars apiece for them Newfoundland puppies, and I know he wants the money.

Puppies, woman, replied the astonished doctor; what have you been giving your husband?

Puppy-head tea, replied the woman.

Puppy-head tea! I told you poppy-head tea.

And the doctor sloped; for his patient, who by the way got well, and after a while forgave his wife, but never the doctor, and has eschewed botanical medicines ever since.

An Irishman's Letter.

PARISH OF BALLYWHACKIN, Feb. 14.

DEAR NEPTEA—I havn't sent ye a lether since the last time I wrote to ye, because we have moved from our former place of livin, and I didn't know where a lether would find ye; but I now wid pleasure take up my pin to inform you of the death of your liven uncle Kilpathrick, who died very suddenly last wake, after a lingerin' sickness of sax wakes. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his illness, lying perfectly quiate all the while spachless entirely—talking incoherently, and crying for wather. I had no appetunity of informing ye of his death sooner, except I wrote to you by the last post, which wint two days before his death, and then you'd had the postage to pay. I'm at a great loss to tell what his death was occasioned by, but I fear it was by his last sickness. He was niver well tin days together during the whole time of his confinement; but be that as it will, as soon as he brathed his last the docthur gave up all hopes of his recovery. I needn't tell ye anything about his age, for you will know that in May nixt he would have been twenty-five years ould, lackin tin months; and had he lived till that time he would have been sex months dead. His property is very considerable, it devolves upon his nixt kin, who is dead some time since, so that I expect it will be equally divided betwane us—and then my dear Larry ye'll get two-thirds of the whole, and you know he had a fine estate which was sowld to pay his debts, and the remainder he lost on a horse race. But it was the appinion of all the ladies present, that he would have won the race, if the horse he ran against hadn't been too fast for him—had luck to the baste. But poor soul, he never will ate or dhrink more; and now Larry ye havn't a livin relashun in the wide world, except myself and your two cousins that was kilt in the last war.

But I can't dwell upon this mournful subject, but will sale this lether with black saleing wax, and put on yer uncles coat of arms. So I beg ye not to brake the sale, when ye open the lether, until three or four days after ye resave it—by that time ye will be better prepared for the mournful tidings.

Yer ould swateheart, Mary, sends her love to ye unbeknonst to me. When the bearer of this arrives in Hamilton, ax him for this lether, and if he doesn't know which one it is, tell him its one that spakes of your uncles death. and saled in black.

Your affectionate Aunt, in dape distress,

JUDY O'HALLIGAN.

To LARRY O'HALLIGAN.

P. S. Don't write to me until you resave this.

N. B. When you come to this place, stop and don't rade any more till my nixt which may not be till I write ye another lether.

The Whaling Fleet of the United States.

The Whaling List of New Bedford, contains some interesting statistics, from which some idea of the immense extent of the whaling business may be formed. By far the greater portion of this business is confined to Massachusetts. The whole number of vessels employed is six hundred and five. New Bedford has two hundred and seventy-five ships and barques, and more than half the tonage. Nantucket, New London and Fairhaven have about an equal interest in the business. There are now one hundred and thirty-two large ships and barques in port, fitting for sea, and they will require nearly four thousand men for officers and crew. The total amount of property invested in the whaling business must be between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, and the oil taken must amount to rising ten millions of dollars yearly to make it a paying business; but from an examination of the list we should judge that the sperm whalers were not doing a profitable business, many of them having been out three years or more, are now reported with small fares. The first seven months of this year, there has been landed about $2.800.000 worth of sperm. $4,500,000 worth of whale oil. and $1.200,000 worth of bone, making a total of $8,500,000 for the first seven months, giving. for a year, nearly $15,000,000.

Why is it?

We are at a loss to understand why it is that the National Intelligencer and many other leading whig prints manifest such decided hostility to the cause of the patriots or friends of freedom in Cuba. We had supposed that the sympathies of every American were naturally and strongly in favor of every effort to obtain that freedom which we as a people enjoy. But we find the Intelligencer, with many kindred prints, as decidedly averse to the awakenings of liberty as the most thorough monarchist. Why is it? The question is one which we should like to see satisfactorily answered. In the recent Hungarian struggle, the Intelligencer was always found giving its influence against the patriots and their cause; and from the first dawnings of the aspirations for liberty among the Cubans, that paper has been found on the side of the Spanish authorities, spreading *their* version of affairs before the community with evident pleasure, and frowning upon all symptoms of sympathy or encouragement upon the part of our people. These are remarkable facts, and totally inexplicable to our republican and liberty-loving minds. We would not violate the laws of our country—we would not violate our treaty stipulations—but in every possible and honorable mode would we encourage the spirit of liberty among the oppressed of all climes, and show them that our sympathies and our warmest wishes are with them in their struggles. This we think is the privilege and the duty of every republican; and we can but express our astonishment at the opposite course pursued so openly and strongly by the presses alluded to. It would seem from all they say and do that their sympathies and good wishes are all on the side of the oppressors. and their influence always thrown in the scale against the friends of freedom.—*Baltimore Argus.*

VIRGINIA AND A DIRECT TRADE.—The Journal of Commerce, one of the most sensible papers in the Union, and for years past remarkable for the general justness and sagacity of its national views, thus noticed the proposition for a direct importing trade for Virginia:

A call for a Convention of Merchants, to be held at Richmond on the 10th of next month, to take into consideration the establishment of a direct trade between Virginia and foreign countries, has been signed by the principal mercantile houses in Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, and other places in the "ancient dominion." We think it probable the experiment will be made; and if so, we hope it will be successful. Virginia has as good a right to import goods for her own consumption as we have to import them for her.

Sir John Franklin.

The Newburyport Herald thinks that solicitude for the fate of the bold searchers of Franklin is more appropriate at the present time, as all hope of Franklin being found alive must be vain. It says:

"Six or eight vessels have wintered in some of the bays or inlets which empty into Baffin's Bay, beyond the point where the whale ships never venture, and it will be well if other expeditions are not required to recover some of them. The American vessels, we fear, were not sufficiently well appointed for the undertaking, and we fear much for the safety of their crews. We know nothing on earth which we should not rather encounter than a winter in the ice on board a small vessel, above latitude 70. It requires a greater amount of courageous effort than to lead a squadron on the bloodiest field of battle the earth ever saw, for that trial would be quickly over, and there might be excitement enough in the contest to carry one through it fearlessly.

It is probable that Franklin's vessels, which have now been absent more than six years, succeeded in the first or second season, in reaching some point of the Arctic Sea which is seldom open, perhaps not oftener than once in a generation; and here frozen in, where they remained until they all perished by cold or starvation. Not unlikely the vessels and the bodies of the men may be found here, and many thrillingly interesting memorials found recorded in their journals by their side. which the last of them no doubt kept as long as life remained."

AN INCIDENT AT THE OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT.—An extract of a letter from that watering place states that—

"An incident occured at the Ocean House, yesterday, which has created considerable excitement among certain parties. A person to all appearance not more than 18 or 20 years of age, dressed in the most stylish and fashionable apparel of a gentleman came to the hotel, flourished extensively in the drawing room, flirting with certain ladies, dancing, &c.,; drank freely of sherry cobblers, smoked cigars. laughed and chatted with a friend over a bottle of champagne at dinner, and turned out to be a girl in disguise! What makes the matter still more exciting it is said she belongs to a respectable family."

A critic's head should be wise enough to form a right judgment, and his heart free enough to pronounce it.

TREATY OF TRAVERSE DES SIOUX.—By the conditions of the treaty, the Sioux Indians cede to the United States all their lands east of the Sioux river and Lake Traverre, to the Mississippi, except a reservation of about 100 miles by 20, on the head waters of the Minnesota river, amounting to more than 21,000,000 acres. On their removal, which will be in two years, the Indians will receive $275.000, a sum believed to be sufficient for them to settle up their business, and to enable them to remove without embarrassment to their new home. Then they are to receive annuities in addition, for fifty years. They are to receive in all, $1.665,000 to be paid as follows:

After removal to Reservation,	$275,000
Expended in breaking land, erecting mills and establishing manual labor schools,	30,000
The balance of $1,360,000, is to be invested at 5 per cent. for 50 years, giving an annual income of $66,000, payable as follows:	
In cash, annually,	$40,000
Civilization fund,	12,000
Goods and provisions,	10,000
Education,	6,000

After 50 years. all payments to cease, and the principal ($1,360,000) will revert to the United States.

An Indian agency will be established at Lacquiparle.

The treaty now in progress with the lower bands at Mendota, will determine what further payments will be made to complete this purchase of the most magnificent Indian empire on the continent.

Minnesota Pioneer.

The Liberty of Conscience Case.—The Soldier's Statement.

We gave, a few days since, the reply of General Wool to the accusation made against him of consenting to the punishment and fine of a Catholic soldier for refusing to attend a Protestant Church, which reply has drawn forth the following card from the soldier himself:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—Sir: Having seen in your paper, of yesterday, a letter from Gen. Wool, relative to my court martial, you will permit me to correct several misstatements which that communication contains.

He mentions, that from the testimony of Colonel Gardiner, he has no doubt that had I communicated my scruples to him, he (Col. G.) would have excused me. Now, Col. Gardiner himself has seen a great many of the soldiers at this post punished in different ways, on account of absenting themselves from the Protestant place of worship here; and it is evident that if his harsh disposition would permit him to excuse any of his men, he had many opportunities of doing so. Instead of that, I, along with twenty others, were obliged to stand on a log during six or eight hours on one of the coldest days of winter, on account of not attending church, and this to the Colonel's own knowledge.

He says that I have only forfeited about five dollars; instead of that, ten dollars has been stopped of my pay. What I principally complain of, however, is the grossly unjust manner in which my trial was conducted by the officers of this post. The witness who swore that I refused to ask permission of Col. G. to get excused from attending church, also mentioned that another soldier was with me. As I was convinced that I never peremptorily refused to attend church, or displayed anything of a spirit of insubordination, I called on this person as witness. But singular to say, every single question I asked this man was objected to by the court, because they believed that his answers would tend to acquit me. I, in consequence of the partiality, did not call on any other witness.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES DUGGAN.

Fort Columbus, August 10, 1851.

A POINTED REPLY.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* accuses the New York *Journal of Commerce* of taking the Democratic side upon all questions in dispute between the two parties. To this, the latter pleads guilty in the following very just reply:

We believe it is true, that we are more generally favourable to Democratic than to Whig measures. The Whigs themselves are of the same opinion in regard to several measures which once were Democratic, such as the Independent Treasury, opposition to a National Bank, &c. Our only fault is that we are a little ahead of the Whigs proper, instead of following them or accompanying them.

NATURAL BRIDGE.—A natural bridge has been discovered in Walker county, Alabama, by Professor Tuomey, in his geological explorations, which rivals the celebrated one in Virginia. It spans about one hundred and twenty feet, while its height is about seventy. It is formed of massive sandstone, and is very symmetrical.

"Mr. Smith, you said once that you officiated in the pulpit—do you mean by that you preached?"

"No, sir; I held the light for the man what did."

"Ah!—The court understood you differently.—They supposed that the discourse came from you."

"No, sir; I only throw'd a little light on it."

"No levity, Mr. Smith."

☞All Editors of Newspapers, and others disposed to address the subscriber, or any member of his family, will please direct the same to Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., via Wilmington, and oblige JNO. A. AVERITT.

Catharine Lake, 27th July, 1851. 48-3t

Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro', copy 3 times and send bill to this office.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 10th inst., by G. W. CROOM, Esq., Mr. WM. HENNISSEE, to Miss SARAH ENGLISH.

In this county, on the 10th inst., by G. W. CROOM, Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY CROOM, to Miss ANN J. COWAN.

In this town, on last evening, (21st instant.) by JAMES ALDERMAN, Esq., Mr. NEWTON MORGAN, to Miss ELIZABETH BONHAM.

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., Mr. W. FLEMINGS, to Miss NANCY PEARSON, daughter of Rev. JOB PEARSON, all of Sampson.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday morning, 16th inst., Mr. WM. G. FILLYAW, aged 41 years. He suffered a severe illness with much fortitude, and died in the expression of strong hopes of a blessed immortality He was a man of amiable disposition, and esteemed by all who knew him.—*Com.*

In Bladen county, on the 14th instant, Mrs. SUSANNAH CLARK, wife of JOHN H. CLARK, Esq., aged 27 years; leaving an affectionate husband and three small children, and many friends and relatives, to mourn her death.—*Com.*

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 19.—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; apple 42 a 45c. Beeswax, 20 a 22; Bacon, 14; Cotton, 5¼ a 7; Corn, 90 a 95; Coffee, 10 a 11; Flour, 4 75 a 5 50; Feathers, 30 a 32; Lard, 14; Molasses, 25 a 27; Brown Sugar, 6 a 9; Sack Salt, 1 25 a 1 40; Do. Alum, 35 a 40; Shingles 2 a 2½; Whiskey 40 a 45; 4-4 Brown Sheeting 6½c; Cotton Yarns, 8 to 10, 17c.

Turpentine, Virgin dip $2 40; Yellow $1 85; Hard $1; Rosin No. 3 70c. Spirits 24c.

BACON—We notice the arrival of quite a large lot of western shoulders; sold at 12½ to 13.

COTTON—Operations light.

FLOUR—Large quantity in market, and prices unsettled.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Flour $3 87½. Wheat 72 to 79.—Rye 64 a 65 cents. Corn 55 a 57c. Oats 28 a 31c. Coffee 8½ a 9c. Sugar—Porto Rico, $5 05 a $6 45 per 100 lbs. Mess pork $15 75 a $15 87. Bacon 8½ to 11 cents. Lard 9½ a 11. Whiskey 22 a 23½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Flour, $3 75 a $4 12½. Rye Flour $3 50. Corn meal $2 19 a $3 00. Wheat, 90c. to $1 00.—Corn, 54 a 57c. Oats 40 a 42c. Rye, 73c. Mess Pork $14 62 a $14 75. Lard, 8½ a 9c. Porto Rico Sugar 5½c. Rio Coffee, 8¼ a 9c. Whiskey, 23c.

The Cotton market is firmer—sales of 1,100 bales at 8½ for middling Uplands and 8¾c. for middling Orleans, showing ¼ cent. advance

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Flour $4. Rye flour $3 25.—Wheat 80 to 83 cents. Corn 53c. Mess pork $15 a $15 50. Lard 9 a 10 cents. Hams 9 a 11½c. Rio Coffee 9c. Porto Rico sugar 5½ a 6¼c. Cotton is better and in moderate request. Whiskey 22½.

NEWBERN, Aug. 18.—Turpentine.—This article has continued pretty steady since our last at $2 25 to $2 30. Sales to-day at $2 25. No scrape arriving. Tar $1 35. Corn 57c. per bush. Meal 70c. per bush. Bacon hams 12½c. Lard 12c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—COTTON—There was next to nothing doing on Saturday. The entire sales amounting to only 12 bales at 7¼ a 8 cts., and one bale of the new crop, the first received this season, sold at 8¼c., and shipped to N. York.

AUG. 19.—We were comparatively without a market yesterday; the sales having amounted to but one lot of 30 bales at 7¼c.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—NAVAL STORES—Since the sales noticed in our last, but very little has been done in Spirits Turpentine. The transactions comprise small lots at 33c., cash, and some at 32c., 4 mos., interest added. In Tar there have been small sales of Wilmington and North County at $2 25 and $2 37½, cash and 6 mos. In Resin and Pitch we hear of no movements of importance.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Cotton 8¼ to 9 cents per lb.; sugar 4 a 6¼c. per lb.; molasses 29 a 32c. per gallon; flour $4 20 a $4 40 for Ohio; $4 50 [illegible] $4 62½ for super fine St. Louis; $4 70 a $4 75 for fancy do. corn in sacks, prime 54 cents; mixed lots 50c. per bushel; pork, $16 for mess; and $14 for prime; bacon—shoulders 7 and sides 8¼ a 9¼c.; hams 9½ to 11 cents; lard 7 to 11 cents per lb.; whiskey 23½ cents per gallon.

SOMETHING NEW.—GALVANIC PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. F. Foreman passed up on the Fulton, on Sunday, on his way to Washington, to procure a patent for a most ingenious and practical invention. He had with him a perfect model of a printing press, moved and regulated by means of galvanic magnets. We shall not attempt a complete description of Mr. F.'s discovery; suffice it to say, that he had the press in full operation, with a form upon it, from which he threw off the impressions with the rapidity of lightning. His paper works upon a reel, and is continuous, like the telegraph coil. The paper passes over the type on a cylinder, and when one side is worked the paper is reversed and the other side printed with a most perfect register, and the sheets are clipped apart as they come from the press by an ingenious contrivance. There is no limit, hardly, to the speed at which this press will work; its exactness is beyond anything known in this line of machinery; and what is better than all, Mr. F. says he can put up the largest size press at a cost of not more than $500. Mr. Foreman is a practical printer, and at present a citizen of New Boston, Ill. In 1849 he had charge of the Herald, in this place, for a few weeks. We have no doubt that his "fortune" is now made, and we are sincerely rejoiced at it.

Muscatine (Iowa) Enquirer.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES,	
Hams,	$ 12	a $ 12½		Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Middlings,	11	a 11½		Yellow Dip,	0 00 a 2 20
Shoulders,	10	a 10½		*Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 2 50
Hog round,	11	a 11½		Hard,	0 00 a 1 20
Western,	8	a 11½		Tar,	0 00 a 1 40
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
White,		a ..		Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	18	a 22		Do. No. 3,	0 00 a 0 95
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00 a 26
Per pound,	18	a 22		Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
BEEF, per bbl.				OILS, per gallon.	
N. Mess,	12 50	a 00 00		Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Do. Prime,	0 00	a 0 00		Linseed, N C.	75 a 1 00
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per 100 lbs.	4 00	a 4 50		PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,				Ground,	00 a 0 00
Per bushel,	00	a 00		Black Eye,	00 a 00
Meal, bush.,	00	a 00		Cow,	95 a 1 00
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.	
Rio,	9¼	a 10		Mess,	00 00 a 17 00
St. Domingo,	9	a 9¼		Prime,	00 00 a 14 00
Laguyra,	10	a 10½		POTATOES.	
Cuba,	00	a 00		Irish, bush.	00 a 1 00
Java,	14	a 15		Sweet, bush.,	90 a 1 00
CANDLES, per lb.				POULTRY.	
Tallow,	12½	a 14		Chickens, live,	12½ a 20
Sperm,	45	a 50		Do. dead,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	25	a 30		Turkeys, live,	00 a 00
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a 16		Do. dead,	00 a 00
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00	a 37½		Clean, cask,	3 50 a 0 00
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Northern	5 00	a 7 75		SALT, per bushel.	
Baltimore,	5 00	a 6 00		Alum,	00 a 25
Fayetteville,	0 00	a 0 00		Liv'l sack,	00 a 1 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
North River,	00	a 00		SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern,	0 00	a 00		Common,	0 00 a 2 50
IRON, per lb.,	4¾	a 5½		Contract,	5 00 a 5 50
LARD, per lb.				STEEL, per lb.	12 a 25
No. Carolina,	12½	a 13		STAVES, per M.	
Western,		a 00		W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00 a 00 00
LIME, per barrel.				Ash Heads,	0 00 a 0 00
Thomaston,	00	a 0 00		R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00 a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Floor. B'ds,	00	a 00 00		SUGAR, per pound.	
Wide do.	0 00	a 0 00		New Orleans,	6 a 7¾
Seantling,		a 0 00		Porto Rico,	5¾ a 7¾
LIQUORS, per gallon.				St. Croix,	0 a 0
N. E. Rum,	33	a 34		Loaf,	10¾ a 11
Gin,	34	a 35		TIMBER, per M.	
Whiskey, rec.	26	a 27		Shipping,	00 00 a 00 00
Apple Brandy,	00	a 40		Mill, prime	9 00 a 10 00
Peach do.	none	a 00		Do ord'y,	7 00 a 8 00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Do. inf'r,	5 00 a 6 25
Cuba,	00	a 22		TALLOW,	
New Orleans,	30	a 33		Per pound,	7 a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl.				WINES, per gallon.	
No. 1,	0 00	a 00 00		Madeira,	70 a 5 00
No. 2,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Volney B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Later from California.

The Steamer Prometheus, arrived at New York on the morning of the 13th inst., from Chagress, via. San Juan Nicaragua, having left the latter place on the 4th inst. She brings passengers and news from San Francisco to 15th July, two weeks later than previous accounts.

She brings 360 passengers, and $200,000 in gold on freight and $400,000 in the hands of passengers. The Pacific left San Francisco on the 15th and arrived at San Juan on the 29th. The passengers traveled fifteen miles by land, and then proceeded in a steamer across Nicaragua Lake and down the San Juan river. Her passengers expressed great satisfaction with the new route.

The only event of interest at San Francisco had been the conviction and execution by the vigilance committee of a desperate character named James Stuart. He was hung at two o'clock on the 11th, at the lower end of Market street wharf, in the presence of 3,000 people.

At Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and other places, the citizens have been compelled to act in their own behalf, the laws being inadequate, and their execution inefficient. The hanging of Stuart had created great excitement, and the conduct of the committee had been severely reprehended by the court and city authorities. The people generally sustain the acts of the committee.

The vicinity of Rogue's River and the Klamath region were infested by hostile Indians, who are well armed and commit numerous murders. They are also troublesome in Sacramento valley and refuse to meet the Commissioners who are destitute of money.

The mormons are making an effort to establish direct communication from Salt Lake to the Pacific.

Mining intelligence is very favorable.

The effects of the last fire are disappearing, and the burnt district is rapidly being built up. Many substantial brick buildings are in course of erection throughout the city.

Agricultural affairs are promising.

Politics are attracting, and three parties, whigs, democrats and independents, are in the field.

Markets generally are overstocked and unchanged. Lumber active.

Seamen's Wages are lower. Carpenters receive $10, and laborers $5 per diem.

Money is abundant.

Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Among all the *savans*, philosophers, and encyclopedists of that age, or of the age that preceded it, all of whom contributed to prepare the mind of the world for the advent of liberty, there was one man whose profound thoughts had reached every part of society and disturbed the whole social fabric. He was pre-eminently the great mental lever of the age. You would know this man, and learn what France —what Paris—thinks of him. Go to the catacombs of the Pantheon. Are you religious? Are you superstitious? You shall see a miracle—more perpetual, more truly a miracle, than the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius. You enter the gloomy abode of death under the magnificent temple that France has raised to honor the great men of the country, and where a final resting-place is given them. In the centre, directly under the dome, by the aid of the little light which is admitted into this solemn place, you discover two large tombs, conspicuously placed. The one on the left—which strikes you first, for it is decorated with emblematic figures —a lyre resting on a globe, signifying that the music and poetry of the genius of the great man there interred is world-wide—is the tomb of Voltaire. That is not the man. You turn to the right, and there is a plain monument—no inscription to tell you the greatness of its inhabitant—no emblematic decorations; and yet you know he must be one of the first of the sons of France. He who lies there is the man.

I say you shall see a miracle: do not be alarmed —your conductor is not the Pythoness of Endor; and, besides, there is a great gulf between you and him. Christians have consigned him to the safe-keeping of Pluto, while the philosophers have exalted him to the highest heaven; and wherever he is he cannot return. Now you approach the tomb to examine it more minutely, and you see at each end a door slightly opened, and a human hand coming out holding a *flambeau*. This is the miracle—that the luminous intelligence of one man, though bodily he exists no more, should enlighten and regenerate the world! No inscription was needed. The lighted torch expresses more than volumes could. You have deciphered the name—Jean Jacques Rousseau. No one man in the history of the world has exercised such an influence—has produced, and is producing, such effects. I say this reverently: for the Saviour, the Founder of Christianity, was more than man. Lovers of literature, you have known the author of Heloise; but do you know that this same poor Genevese apprentice boy is the author of the "*Contrat Social*?"

All the revolutions and progress of liberty, since towards the end of the eighteenth century have originated, not as superficial observers suppose, in accidental circumstances, or in incompatible political relations, but in the social incongruities and inequalities of society. Rousseau showed, in the language of simple eloquence, these monstrous defects, which chained the mass of the world in ignorance and despotism, and at which reason, and justice, and humanity revolted. By the justness of his conceptions and reasoning, and by the charm of his language, he captivated the court itself; and, like the bird that is charmed by the insidious fascination of the rattlesnake, it knew not its perilous situation till the terrible power of his more advanced disciples strangled it in its blood. Equality was no longer a mere opinion—a sentiment that would bring back to France the glory of ancient Greece and Rome, as Madame Roland, Brissot, and the other Girondists conceived: it was a fixed idea—a world-wide necessity—an irradicable creed. It had fastened itself in the mind of the inflexible Robespierre; it had ruled the Mountain, and the Mountain shook the world.

Against this idea the allied powers engaged, and maintained a war at the cost of blood and treasure beyond all computation or precedent. How vain to fight against the indestructible and impalpable elements! Can gunpowder or glittering steel destroy an idea? The thunder and the lightning cannot. It was at once the cause and the ruler of the first revolution. It made the circuit of the world, and left its leaven in every part; and those changes and that progress which we see are the consequences.—Socialism, which frightens society by its alarming and impracticable extravagancies and destructive tendencies—which is, with its imperishable truths, agitating the entire mass of society, and which is at the bottom of the last revolutionary movements—derives its birth from the same parent.—*Union*.

An Enthusiastic Gentleman.—The Peoria Republic gives an amusing account of a patriotic individual of that city, who on learning there was to be no general celebration of the "Fourth" at that place, resolved to celebrate the day "on his own hook." The Republic says:

At eight o'clock he formed a procession [consisting of himself] and marched to a grove some two or three miles north of the city, where he "went through the motions" of a glorious celebration. We give below his order of exercises:

1. Music—Hail Columbia.
2. Reading Declaration.
3. Music—Yankee Doodle.
4. Oration—Our Country.
5. Music—Star Spangled Banner.

After these exercises had been gone through with, a dinner consisting of bread, cheese, bacon, pickle and a hard boiled egg, was taken from his coat pocket and placed under his vest. Then came the regular and volunteer toasts. Not having a reporter present, we are unable to give our readers either the oration or the toasts; we trust, however, they will be written out for publication.

[Corespondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Great Intellectual Tournament.

Paris, July 20th.

The debate in the Legislative Assembly, on the revision of the constitution, which has just closed in a vote most disastrous to the schemes of the monarchists and the personal hopes of Napoleon the Little, was one of the most brilliant intellectual displays that has ever taken place in France. All the great speakers of the different parties, and shades of parties, participated in the discussion, not only with a profound conviction of the importance of the occasion to the country, but with an evident and keen rivalry for the palm of eloquence and success.

The debate began on Monday, the 14th inst., and was continued during the week; but before referring to it, let me explain the mode in which the parliamentary contests are conducted here. When a time is set apart for the consideration of any great question—all who intend to speak upon it inscribe their names upon a list kept for the purpose—and they speak in the order in which their names are enrolled one speaker on each side in alternation until the list is completed. It generally happens, however, that the different parties of the chamber get their crack speakers pitted against each so that a very profound or brilliant exhibition on one side is immediately followed by something similar on the other. The speeches are generally brief—not made to Buncomb as with us—but addressed to the House and to the single queston before it; nor yet consisting of elaborate essays on the subject in hand, with an addenda of all the statistics of an annual report, but direct, legitimate oratory.

It would be impossible to give an outline of all the remarks, but I may say briefly that the debate, on the part of the greater gods, opened by De Falloux and Cavaignac—the former devoted adherent of monarchy, and the latter as devoted a republican. It was the policy of De Tocqueville and the other friends of revision to confine the debate to the simple question of revision, but from the very outset it became a controversy between the republic and the monarchy. De Falloux was cool, adroit, statistical, and apparently sincere. He urged that France, since she had rushed into the revolutionary agitations of 1789, had fallen behind the great monarchical countries of Europe, in all that relates to physical wealth and moral grandeur, and that the only cure for her ills was a radical revision of the constitution, which should bring back the great principles of stability and order. His speech was able, but it was admitted not equal to the reputation he acquired as Minister of Public Instruction.

Cavaignac, who followed, was earnest, sedate and intense, and with an eye probably to the Presidency and the Extreme Left, took the the high ground that monarchy was, in its very essence, a negation of the national sovereignty, and that the republican is the only form of government at all consistent with the political existence of the people. The two principles could not consequently be discussed side by side—the one was a falsehood, the other a divine truth.—He was opposed to the revision, therefore, not that the Constitution was perfect, but because the object of those who assail it, was to aim a death-blow at the Republic. The constitution was the first rough draft of the republican idea, and as such it was hated by the enemies of freedom. Cavaignac, it is remarkable, though he speaks impressively and with intense conviction, never excites applause. When he closed he took his seat in the profoundest, almost painful silence.

The next speaker, Coqueril, a popular and fascinating Unitarian clergyman, is a fine declaimer, but carries no force with him. He attempted a reply to the stern old General, but soon involved himself in a great deal of confusion. He was in favor of the Republic, because the Republic was scriptural, but at the same time he was in favor of re-electing Prince Louis because the Prince was popular with the peasants. Monsieur Grevy was about to make a reply to this rigmarole, when, for some reason or other—ill-health propably—he broke down, and gave way to the Boanerges of the liberals, the indomitable Michel de Bourges.

This Michel, as you know, is called the Old Man of the Mountain, a strong, burly, big-browed, unconquerable red republican, as prepared to go down into the streets to do battle for liberty, as he is to defend accused editors at the tribunal, or to meet the chosen champion of legitimacy in the tribune. The earnestness with which he commonly asserts his convictions, produces such interruptions from the Right, that he is not often allowed to be heard. But as both sides now had agreed to abstain from these irritating impertinences, the old war-horse was permitted to walk over the field in his own fashion. At first he was moderate in his tone, disputing Cavaignac's doctrine—that the republic was above discussion, and alleding that it courted at all times and in every place, the most ample discussion.

But as he got warm in the work, he poured out a torrent of argument, sarcasm, defiance and patriotic appeal. When he turned, at times, his black fiery eyes towards the legitimist benches, and threatened the vengeance of the people on the head of those who would betray their supremacy, the face of his adversaries would turn pale with suppressed excitement and rage, and when he proclaimed the Republic of February—the republic of popular acclamation—of sincere conviction—might and imperishable—the mountain would heave like Ætna in convulsions, and break forth into frantic and thundering cheers. It was the great speech of the week, and the republicans instantaneously resolved to print millions of copies of it, to be sent to all parts of the provinces. The history which it gives of the political struggles of the last thirty years, will be found to be one of the most valuable narratives of the day.

The legitimists, aware of the profound effect of Michel, the next day brought their most splendid orator, Berryer, to combat his positions. It was wisely done; for no other man in France could for one moment, have breasted the current set in motion by the advocate of Bourges. His silvery voice, his graceful manner, his various culture, his ready wit, his adroit logic, his honest attachment to Monarchy, induced even the most violent of the mountain to listen to his defence of royalty, and his castigation of liberalism. He replied piecemeal to the history, the argument, and the vaticinations of Michel; eliciting incessant applause, which rose like an echo of the beautiful declamation which rang around the walls of the house. But with all his fervor and impassioned gesticulation it was evident that Berryer secretly thought the republic a forgone conclusion, and that he defended the family whose claims he maintains, with the air of a forlorn and desperate hope.

If you will call to mind Scott's description of the encounter between the litthe and supple Saladin, with his sword and scimeter, and the heavy Richard Coeur de Lion, with his ponderous battle-axe, you will get an idea of the discussion between Michel and Berryer.

It was thought that it would close, not the debate itself, but the interest of the debate, but they who thought so forgot that Victor Hugo was yet to come. After a few indifferent speeches the great dramatist and poet ascended the tribune, amid overwhelming cries for the question. He has scarcely begun however, when the turbulence ceased, and every eye and ear was attentive. His short epigrammatic sentences fell upon the audience like quick discharges of musketry—first the vivid flash of fancy, then the sharp report of logic, which drove the ball home somewhere. "Revision," he began. "is impossible, so long as the law of May disfranchises three millions of Frenchmen." Turning to Berryer and De-Falloux, he continued "they who attack the republic attack the entire revolution since 1789—the revolution of humanity, which established the best Government France ever saw; and laid the foundation for the future United States of Europe. 1789 could no more be separated from the subsequent years than you could separate the dawn from the sun. The republic was the rising sun. Overturn it and it leaves behind it, a Right—but overturn Monarchy and it remains a ruin!" In this pointed style, Hugo proceeded until he had lashed the assembly into a perfect uproar. He was interrupted at every turn, and the bolts he shot into the carcase of Louis Napoleon's Government must unquestionably cut off that monstrous nondescript entirely. But I am compelled abruptly to close. J. H.

Smart Reply.—A commercial traveller left an article belonging to his wardrobe at an inn, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by the coach; in answer to which he received the following:

"I hope, dear sir, you'll not feel hurt,
I'll frankly tell you all about it:
I're made a shift with your old shirt,
And you must make a shift without it."

A Quandary.—A baker with both arms in the dough up to his elbows, and a flea in the leg of his trowsers!

Horace Greely, writing from Milan, speaks thus of the Italians:

The Italians.—I leave Italy with a less sanguine hope of her speedy liberation than I brought into it. The day of her regeneration must come, but the obstacles are many and formidable. Most palpable among these is an insane spirit of local jealousy and rivalry only paralleled by the 'Corkonian' and 'Fardown' feud among the Irish. Genoa is jealous of Turin; Turin of Milan; Florence of Leghorn; and so on. If Italy were a Free Republic to-day, there would be a fierce quarrel, and I fear a division, on the question of locating its metropolis. Rome would consider herself the natural and prescriptive capital; Naples would urge her accessible position, unrivalled beauty and ascendancy in population; Florence her central and healthy location; Genoa her extensive commerce and unshaken devotion to Republican Freedom, &c., &c. And I should hardly be surprised to see some of these, chagrined by an adverse decision, leaguing with foreign despots to restore the sway of the stronger by way of avenging their fancied wrongs!

And it is too true that ages of subjugation have demoralized, to a fearful extent, the Italian People. Those who would rather beg, or extort, or pander to other's vices, than honestly work for a living, will never do anything for Freedom; and such are deplorably abundant in Italy. Then, like most nations debased by ages of Slavery, these people have little faith in each other. The proverb that 'No Italian has two friends' is of Italian origin. Every one fears that his confederate may prove a traitor, and if one is heard openly cursing the Government as oppressive and intolerable in a cafe or other public resort, though the sentiment is heartily responded to, the utterer is suspected and avoided as a Police stool pigeon and spy. Such mutual distrust necessarily creates or accompanies a lack of moral courage. There are brave and noble Italians, but the majority are neither brave nor noble. There were gallant spirits who joyfully poured out their blood for Freedom in 1848-9, but nine-tenths of those who wished well to the Liberal cause took precious good care to keep their carcases out of the reach of Austrian or French bullets. Even in Rome, where, next to Venice, the most creditable resistance was made to Despotism, the greater part of the actual fighting was done by Italians indeed, but refugees from Lombardy, Tuscany and other parts of Italy. Had the Romans who heartily desired the maintenance of the Republic shown their faith by their works, Naples would have been promptly revolutionized and the French driven back to their ships. On this point, I have the testimony of eye-witnesses of diverse sentiments and of unimpeachable character. Rome is heartily Republican to-day; but I doubt whether three effective regiments could be raised from her large native population to fight a single fair battle which was to decide the fate of Italy. So with the whole country except Piedmont, and perhaps Genoa and Venice. I wish the fact were otherwise; but there can be no use in disguising or misstating it. Italy is not merely enslaved but debased, and not till after years of Freedom will the mass of her people evince consistently the spirit or the bearing of Freemen. She must be freed through the progress of Liberal ideas in France and Germany—not by her own inherent energies.—Not till her masses have learned to look down the throats of loaded and hostile cannon in fair daylight and be a little less handy with their knives in the dark, can they be relied on to do any thing for the general cause of Freedom.

The Mother's Rock.

Humboldt, in his celebrated travels, tell us that after he had left the abodes of civilization far behind, in the wilds of South America, he found, near the confluence of the Atabapo and the Rio Terni rivers, a high rock—called the "Mother's Rock"

The circumstances which gave this remarkable name to the rock were these:

In 1799, a Roman Catholic Missionary led his half-civilized Indians out on one of these hostile excursions, which they often made, to kidnap slaves for the Christians. They found a Guabiba woman in a solitary hut, with three children—two of whom were infants. The father, with the other children, had gone out to fish, and the mother in vain tried to fly with her babes. She was seized by these manhunters, hurried into a boat, and carried away to a missionary station at San Fernando.

She was now far from her home; but she had left children there, who had gone with their father. She repeatedly took her three babes and tried to escape, but was as often seized, brought back, and most unmercifully beaten with whips.

At length the missionary determined to separate this mother from her three children; and for this purpose sent her in a boat up the Atabapo river, to the mission of the Rio Negro, at a station called *Javita*.

Seated in the bow of the boat, the mother knew not where she was going, or what awaited her. She was bound, solitary and alone, in the bow of the long boat; but she judged, from the direction of the sun, that she was going away from her children. By a sudden effort she broke her bonds, plunged into the river, swam to the left bank of the Atabapo, and landed upon a *rock*. She was pursued, and at evening retaken, and brought back to the rock, where she was scourged till her blood reddened the rock—calling for her children! and the rock has ever since been called "The Mother's Rock." Her hands were then tied upon her back, still bleeding from the lashes of the manatee thongs of leather. She was then dragged to the mission at Javita, and thrown into a kind of stable. The night was profoundly dark, and it was in the midst of the rainy season. She was now full seventy-five miles distant from her three children, in a straight line. Between her and them lay forests never penetrated by human footsteps; swamps and morasses, and rivers, never crossed by man. But her children are at San Fernando;—and what can quench a mother's love! Though her arms were wounded, she succeeded in biting her bonds with her teeth, and in the morning she was not to be found! At the fourth rising sun she had passed through the forests, swam the rivers, and all bleeding and worn out, was seen hovering round the little cottage in which her babes were sleeping.

She was seized once more; and before her wounds were healed, she was again torn from her children, and sent away to the missions on the upper Oroonoko river—where she drooped, and shortly died, refusing all kinds of nourishment—died of a broken heart at being torn from her children! Such is the history of "The Mother's Rock!"

Scene in a Boarding House.

A week has elapsed, and meanwhile Mrs. Smith, the landlady, who keeps the boarding house, and Mr. Jones have become perfectly reconciled. Mr. Jones has been very busy with other matters outside.—Breakfast at 7 o'clock. Mr. Smith is present. So is Jones.

Mr. Jones—Mrs. Smith, what would we be if it wasn't for mackerel?

Mrs. Smith—(Ponders for a moment, and eyes Jones sharply.) Why, Mr. Jones, we should be men and women, shouldn't we?

Mr. Jones—Certainly not, we should all be dead, Mrs. Smith. What do you suppose your boarders would live on if it wasn't for mackerel?

Mr. Smith—Live on? Why, beefsteak, eggs, sausages, codfishes, and what everybody lives on. Mackerels is all very well in their way.

Mr. Jones—What is their way, madam? Are you conversant with the habits of this salt fish?

Mrs. Smith—(Smells something.) Salt fish? mackerels aint a salt fish, they're fresh.

Mr. Jones—Fresh? Why, Mrs. Smith, I don't agree with you there; mackerel won't keep without salt. You say that mackerel (points to a little specimen before him) is fresh; why, Mrs. Smith, I know that chap—I'd know him anywhere—he's salt! I am sure of it, for he has been before me just nine weeks every morning—the same fellow, I know him well.

Mrs. Smith—There you go again, Jones; always was a finding fault with something. You nose him —smells him, I suppose you mean. It's a lie, Jones —it's—that mackerel hasn't got any smell at all—it's——

Mr. Jones—Oh, don't say a word more. Mum—*wood*—model—mackerel—20 put on the table every morning to make believe—capital!

Mrs. Smith—Will you be quiet, Mr. Jones? Will you be a good boy, and not say a word more, and them mackerels shall never, never come up again. We will have *eels*—eels, Jones, every morning.

[Jones smiles and nods, and finishes his breakfast from off the steak.]—*N. O. Pic.*

A learned German Astrologer is said to have ascertained that in twenty-two millions of years this earth will be destroyed by a comet. Couldn't he put it a little further off?

One Man Lost to Chile.

We were informed yesterday of a hostile meeting which took place on Tuesday morning last, at the New Canal, near the terminus of Common street, which had its origin in circumstances bordering somewhat on the romantic.

It appears that about three years ago, a young man who resided in Fayette county, Ky., and who for convenience we shall call Hardy, was deeply smitten by the beauty and many accomplishments of a charming miss of sixteen. She had grown up, as it were, under his eye, and for many years before her childish form ripened into womanhood he had determined to make her his wife. But a rival came to disturb his dreams of happiness, and, as if frequently the case, the lady bestowed her affections on the new lover. He was not acceptable, however, to a pa and ma, and our young miss was married to Hardy. But she had a will of her own, and a most determined one, as the sequel proved, for she had not been wed a month when she left the matrimonial domicil, and fled to Cincinnati with her favored lover.

He did not betray the trust she reposed in him: and it is said that they have lived together as happily as if their union was sanctioned by laws human and divine. The lover-husband, however, lately took a fancy to visiting the Island of Cuba, for reasons best known to himself and with that intention arrived here a few days ago. The same spirit of adventure which excited his desire for travel, had also stimulated some ardent spirits in Kentucky, and Hardy was one of some half dozen young men who also arrived here a few days ago. The injured husband and the fortunate lover met, were introduced, recognized one another and drank juleps together. But the memory of Hardy's wrongs rankled too deeply for endurance in the presence of his successful rival, and like a brave and generous man he acknowledged the fact, and having declared that one of them had already lived too long, proposed that they should determine the matter of life and death between them by a hostile meeting. The proposition was accepted, and on last Monday evening both parties, with two friends, drove out on the Shell Road, and selected a small opening or glade, on the opposite side of the canal, for the execution of their resolve.

Early on Tuesday morning they went to the appointed spot, still accompanied only by two friends. The weapons were pistols, and when the ground was measured and each was about to assume his position, Hardy's opponent advanced to him, and having taken his hand, said that he hoped that similar feelings animated them both, and although about to enter into mortal combat, that there was no malice in the heart of either. Hardy nodded acquiescence to this sentiment, and each took his stand at the appointed place. At the first fire Hardy received a flesh would in the thigh, but did not fall, and coolly demanded that the pistols be reloaded. The seconds remonstrated with him; but he was determind, and declared that it was impossible that he and his opponent could live, travel and act together; that they might be called upon to fight side by side in the same good cause, and he, in a moment of excited passion, would, perhaps, avenge in a more dishonorable manner the wrongs which had impressed themselves upon his heart and mind. Both seconds, however, were united in their opinion that the affair had gone far enough, and, after some discussion, all parties were reconciled by a proposition that Hardy and his opponent and rival should decide by chance which of them should return home and who proceed on the intended enterprise. A half dollar was whirled into the air, and again fortune was against the injured husband. They all returned to the city, and Hardy, who had his wound dressed, left here on Wednesday.

What the lady will do under these circumstances it is difficult to say; but she may consider a man safe at home better than one whose life and fortunes are cast upon the uncertain tide of war, and may return to her lawful lord. "Oh woman, woman, thou should'st have few sins of thine own to answer for, for thou art the cause of such a book of follies in man, that it would take the tears of the angels to blot the record out."—*N. O. Picayune*.

A Good Digestion.

We read in the *Gazette des Tribanaux*:—"A very singular scene took place at Puy on Sunday last; a person named Rupin, on entering a *cafe*, said: 'Gentlemen, I am a physiognomist, and can, from an examination of the face, describe the character and future lot of each of you.' A tradesman, M. B——, requested him to examine his face, which he did with great apparent attention. 'I see,' said he, 'from the protuberances on your forehead that you have great aptitude for works of imagination. You are naturally good, but do not like to be offended.—A person in whom you feel interest is now writing to you, and you will soon receive a considerable sum on which you did not calculate.' He next made an examination of other people's faces, and talked in the same vague way. He afterwards presented his cap, and collected the gratuities of the company.—'Waiter!' he then cried. 'What shall I serve you, sir?' 'Some flints.' A plate full of flints was brought in, and he swallowed five with a good deal of apparent appetite. 'I also like five-franc pieces,' he observed, 'and if any one will be kind enough to give me one, I will swallow it!' This proposition was received with silence; and at last M. B——said, 'It is easy enough to swallow a piece of 5f., and I know a good many people who have devoured all their fortunes. But you could not swallow a watch, I am sure.' 'I will do so, sir, with great pleasure —give me yours and you will see!' 'There it is.'—The man took the watch, which was in silver and of good size, and swallowed it with ease. After a moment of surprise and admiration, M. B. observed, 'It is very clever, certainly, but when will you give me back my watch?' 'Never!' 'Oh that is too much, I did not mean to make you a present of it!' 'But I thought you did. Besides, could you suppose that I would swallow a watch for nothing? We played a game—you staked your watch, I staked my life. I am not yet in safety—the watch may break in the process of digestion.' 'But, sir——, 'possession is a good title in law, and I possess. And besides, how can I give up the watch? Am I to rip myself up?' 'Oh no, but I will wait.' 'Wait if you will, but you shall not have your watch.' The tradesman took the man before the commissary of police, but that functionary, after hearing all the facts of the case, declared that he was entitled to the watch.

The American Merchant.

The American merchant is a type of restless, adventurous, onward going race and people. He sends his merchandize all over the earth: stocks every market; makes wants that he may supply them; covers the New Zealander with Southern cotton woven in Northern looms; builds blocks of stores in the Sandwich Islands; swaps with the Feeje cannibal, sends the whale ship among the icebergs of the poles, or to wander in solitary seas, till the log-book tells the tedious sameness of years, and boys become men: gives the ice of a Northern winter to the torrid zone, piles up Fresh Pond on the banks of the Hoogly, gladdens the sunny savannahs of the dreamy South, and makes life tolerable in the bungalow of an Indian jungle. The lakes of New England awake to life by the rivers of the sultry East, and the antipodes of the earth come in contact at this "meeting of the rivers" The white canvass of the American ship glances in every nook of every ocean.—Scarcely has the slightest intimation come of some obscure, unknown corner of a remote sea, when the captain is consulting his charts in full career for the "tera incognita." [*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*.

THE CHILD.

A TREATISE on the Diagnosis and treatment of the DISEASES OF CHILDREN, according to the simple laws of nature, without Medicaments; and upon the birth, nursing, and education of children, as well as the most frequent diseases from their very infancy to the period of puberty,—illustrated for the mass, by a description of numerous cases, gathered during a practice of 22 years. The book can be procured by application to

J. T. SCHONWALD, Dr. M.
Wilmington, N. C., August 1, 1851. 47-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of Skiring Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850. 46

For Rent.

FOR RENT FROM FIRST OCTOBER.

A DWELLING HOUSE situated on Chesnut, between Third and Fourth Streets. Apply to H. R. Nixon, or Jere. Nichols.

N. N. NIXON.
Aug. 15, 1851. 49-tf

FOR RENT.

FROM 1st October next, a small, comfortable Dwelling House, situated on Market street. Apply to

WM. W. HARRISS, M. D.
Aug. 15, 1851 49-tf

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

THE unexpired lease of my ROCK SPRING BAR ROOM is for sale. If not sold, it will be rented from the first of October next.

FOR RENT—A dwelling-house suitable for two small families, situated on the corner of Queen and Ann streets, in the southeastern part of the town; also, a small Dwelling in Oregon, in the northeast part of the town, are for rent for one year from the first of next October. Apply to

Aug. 1 [47-tf] DAVID THALLY,
at the Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

TO RENT.

THE store in front of the Carolina Hotel, formerly occupied as a Bar-room. The store is large, and the stand excellent. Apply at the Carolina Hotel, to

Aug. 8th, 1851 48-tf WOOD & FANNING.

HOUSES TO RENT.

CAPT. G. POTTER having given me the Agency for renting his houses in Wilmington, all persons who wish to secure a place early, may do so by calling on the subscriber.

I offer the following for rent from the 1st day of October next, to October 1st, 1852, viz: 1 large and comfortable 3 story brick tenement on Toomer's Alley, with Bakery and Store attached.

One dwelling on the corner of Walnut and Water streets, 2 stories high, with store in the basement. One Store house adjoining the above. The Risley House on the corner of 4th Street. The House and Lot adjoining, on Boundary St.—Also a number of desirable Cottages in the neighborhood of the Dry Pond.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Aug. 8, 1851 48-tf

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

July 5, 1851 43-tlO

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-tlO

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals for building a Poor House in the county of Onslow, will be received at the Post Office in Richlands, N. C., until the 26th of August, proximo, to be decided by the 30th of the same month.

Said house to be of wood, 48 feet long by 30 feet wide, two stories high, set on 21 brick pillars, 18 by 36 inches, 1½ brick thick, and to have 3 brick chimneys, with 4 fire places each; fire places to be 3 feet 8 inches in the clear; Sills to be 10 by 12 inches, and of the very best heart Pitch Pine. Sleepers to be 3 by 10 inches of best heart Pitch Pine; Posts, Plates, Joist, Beams and Rafters to be of good materials, and suitable sizes.

Shingles to be of good heart Cypress; and all other exterior timbers to be of pure heart Pine. Sleepers, Studs, Joist, and Rafters to be 2 feet from centre to centre. The Weatherboards to be 8 inch thick, quartered, dressed and well put on. (3) Floors to be of 1¼ inch quartered boards, of good heart Pine, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well nailed down. The first story to have 6 rooms, 12 by 15 feet each, with fire place in each; and a passage 12 by 30 feet, with stairway to the second floor. Partitions to be of 1¼ inch boards, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well put up. The second story is to be similar to the first, with stairway to garret floor.

There is to be fourteen doors, 3 by 7 feet; and 2 folding doors to passage on first floor 6 by 8 feet each; all to have good welt made batten shutters, all to be well hung with good and substantial hinges, with rim locks to the outside doors; and latches to the inside ones.

There is to be 21 windows, 28 by 54 inches; and 4 do. 28 by 44 inches, to have good suitable sash, (8 by 10; well primed and glazed, and to have proper fastenings, &c

All the materials not herein specified, must be of *good quality*, and put up in a *plain, substantial, workmanlike manner*, and completed by the 15th March, 1852.

For further specifications, &c. &c., apply to

WILLIAMS HUMPHREY,
HARVEY COX,
BRYAN S. KOONCE,
} *Commissioners.*

June 13th, 1851. 49-2t

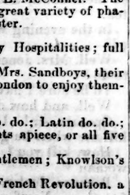
NOTE.—There is a tract of wood-land belonging to the County, on which said house is to be erected, from which the contractor can get any suitable material which it affords, in its construction, free of charge.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the State. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.

Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*



MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. Woon's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of

J. M. ROBINSON.
Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence *is* to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

G. Bowers feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
June 13th, 1851 40-tf
Commercial and Herald copy one month.

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE,

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octavo volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel: one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 2d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Common Prayer.

July 4th, 1851 43-tf

NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of Negro Passes. For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Academy will open on Monday, the 15th of September.

Rates of tuition, per session of five months.

Lower branches of English.....$8 00
Higher branches of English